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PRAVDA: 'LIES' INVARIABLE ELEMENT OF U.S. POLICY

PM272011 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Apr 83 First Edition p 5

[V. Bolshakov "Rejoinder": "Built on a Lie"]

[Text] It has already been noted on several occasions that lies have become an inalienable and invariable element of Washington's official policy. There is a great multitude of examples of this. But here is the latest. THE WASHINGTON POST recently published an article by R. Garthoff, former member of the U.S. delegation at the USSR and U.S. SALT I negotiations. The author of the article rejects Reagan's assertion that the USSR "is not observing" the moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range missiles in the European part of the USSR which the USSR itself announced unilaterally. "This moratorium," Garthoff writes, "is not a deception. The Russians really have ceased deploying SS-20 missiles. However, not one of the administration's spokesmen will admit this." Soviet leaders have declared, and moreover repeatedly, that this moratorium is being observed. But Washington is pretending "not to hear" this.

The lie to which the U.S. leaders resort in their attempts to whip up the myth about the "Soviet threat" flourishes by no means because of an ignorance of the true facts. On the contrary, the present U.S. Administration is very well aware that the USSR is adhering firmly to the pledges it has made. Those who boss the show in Washington are lying deliberately and, as the saying goes, they know what they are doing. By disseminating the lie about the Soviet Union's "nonobservance" of the moratorium on the deployment of SS-20 missiles, they are trying to persuade the world public, and above all the public of Western Europe, of the "necessity" for the deployment of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe.

By mendaciously alleging that the Soviet Union is using chemical weapons in Afghanistan they are trying to justify their own actions in accumulating lethal new types of these weapons such as binary shells which, moreover, are being deployed in Western Europe.

It may be recalled what a campaign of lies about the USSR's alleged use of space for military purposes preceded Reagan's announcement of the U.S. intention to shift the arms race into space. How many "leaks of secret information" were organized by the Pentagon in order to justify Reagan's future "Star Wars" scenarios!

The latest campaign of lies is now being energetically whipped up in the United States with the aim of undermining the Soviet-American ABM Treaty and SALT II Treaty in order to step up the arms race in the United States by yet another uncontrolled stage. Lists have already been prepared enumerating "point by point" the alleged "violations" of these treaties which, as everyone knows, are scrupulously observed by the USSR even despite the fact that the U.S. Congress has refused to ratify the SALT II Treaty. The aim of the organizers of this campaign is clear -- in pursuit of the chimera of military superiority, the United States is seeking to get rid of even those few impediments which still restrain the buildup of the already excessive nuclear missiles arsenal of the United States. And the blame for this is being heaped on the Soviet Union! This is not a new method, but it is no less depraved for that. The President's lies are now ceasing to be believed even in the U.S. Congress where, of late, even the Republicans are increasingly frequently appealing to the White House to slow the pace of the buildup of the arms race. And this is not fortuitous especially in the light of the forthcoming 1984 presidential elections. After all, back in the 18th century the British satirist John Arbuthnot warned that "a political party may even die, choking on its own lies."

PRAVDA HITS BURT REMARKS ON NATO GROUP MEETING

PM251552 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 83 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch from unnamed correspondent: "Consultations in NATO"]

[Text] Brussels, 24 Apr -- A routine meeting of NATO's special consultative group has been held here. The group monitors the progress of the Geneva talks between the United States and the USSR on medium-range nuclear missile weapons in Europe. During these meetings Washington puts strong pressure on its partners in order to ensure their unconditional compliance with the December 1979 NATO decisions on the deployment of 572 new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe.

It is apparent from the press statement made by R. Burt, chairman of the NATO special consultative group and assistant U.S. secretary of state for European affairs, that Washington has again succeeded in forcing its allies to reaffirm their willingness to deploy Pershing II's and cruise missiles here and to continue the process of making ready for their deployment from the end of 1983. True, R. Burt did make the proviso that this willingness is contingent upon the "absence of concrete results" at the Geneva talks. It is plain to see, however, that the stance adopted by the United States and NATO and the unrealistic and deliberately unacceptable nature of the "proposals" being put forward by Washington are preventing an accord being reached in Geneva.

In an attempt to shift the blame for the absence of concrete results at the Geneva talks, the NATO special consultative group chairman again tried to accuse the USSR of intractability and a lack of good will. At the same time he lauded recent U.S. "initiatives" and pledged the NATO countries' commitment to the "interim option" put forward by R. Reagan.

In his prepared statement and in his replies to journalists' questions the NATO special consultative group chairman tried his utmost to persuade his audience that the allies fully support the U.S. stance at the Geneva talks. But the constant stressing of this "support" and the persistent attempts to give West Europeans the impression that Washington is constantly "consulting" them and "showing flexibility" at the talks are in themselves evidence that the United States is seriously concerned at the extent of opposition in Europe to NATO's missile plans.

USSR EFFORTS AT UN DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE REPORTED

Space Weapons Ban

LD231454 Moscow TASS in English 1313 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] Geneva April 23 TASS -- TASS correspondent Georgiy Dragunov reports:

Prevention of the arms race in outer space is one of the most important items on the agenda of the current session of the Committee on Disarmament. A Soviet draft treaty banning the deployment of weapons of any kind in outer space has been submitted to the committee for discussion.

Speaking at plenary meeting, Viktor Israelyan, representative of the USSR, urged the committee to set about practical negotiations with due regard for the existing proposals for elaboration of concrete international-legal norms.

"The orbiting of space-based striking systems, components of anti-missile defence, anti-satellite systems or any other types of weapons," he said, "would inevitably have an extremely destabilising effect on the international situation. The danger of war -- a nuclear, all-destructive war threatening the whole of mankind -- would sharply grow."

L. Gottsev, Bulgarian deputy minister of foreign affairs, pointed out the importance of measures banning the deployment of weapons of any kind in outer space in the general context of the international community's efforts to prevent a nuclear war. Convincing arguments in favour of immediate discussion in a special working group of matters aimed at preventing the arms race in outer space were adduced in speeches made by Imre Kemives (Hungary) and D. Erdembileg (Mongolia).

Concern and anxiety in the committee have been aroused by the ominous plans, stated by U.S. President Reagan, for the deployment in space of a large-scale anti-missile defence system. "That decision," emphasised A.T. Jayakoddi, head of the delegation of Sri Lanka, "adopted at a time when there is growing concern and fear everywhere in connection with the spread of the arms race to outer space, makes still more complex the no simple as it is task of keeping outer space for peaceful purposes."

The viewpoint of the USSR and other socialist countries finds increasingly wide understanding in the committee. Representatives of Algeria, Burma, Argentina, Kenya, Indonesia, Mexico and other non-aligned countries as well as delegations of some Western states declare for the setting up of a special working group. Virtually, only the U.S. delegation has come out against the proposal.

Nuclear Power Development

LD261925 Moscow TASS in English 2140 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Geneva April 26 TASS -- TASS correspondent Georgiy Dragunov reports: Talks have begun at the Disarmament Committee thanks to the persevering efforts of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries on ensuring the safe development of nuclear power engineering.

This problem is particularly important and urgent today. Nuclear power engineering plays an ever greater role in the plans of many countries to boost energy supply under conditions of the gradual depletion of the non-renewable reserves of fossil fuel. By 1985 nuclear power reactors are expected to generate 17 percent of the world's electricity production and the figure is to grow to 25-30 percent by the end of this century.

As the number of civilian nuclear projects grows, the need to work out effective political and legal guarantees for the safe development of nuclear power engineering becomes increasingly obvious, V.L. Israelyan, leader of the Soviet delegation, stressed in his address at the plenary session.

Most of the states violated their support for the idea of drawing up an effective international agreement in this field as a dependable barrier to such piratic actions as the attack of the Israeli Air Force on the nuclear research centre in Iraq. Indeed, the deliberate destruction of atomic power stations and other similiar facilities can entail the same consequences as the use of nuclear weapons. For this reason the need to ensure the safe development of nuclear-power engineering is naturally related to the task of averting nuclear war. The development and conclusion of an agreement to prevent the deliberate destruction of civilian nuclear projects would constitute a substantial contribution to the prevention of nuclear catastrophe in another major area.

Czechoslovak delegate M. Vejvoda drew the attention of the committee members to the fact that the efforts of socialist countries to ensure the safe development of nuclear power engineering constituted a concrete manifestation of a far-ranging complex of peace initiatives contained in the Prague Political Declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries. Millions of people regard these proposals as a realistic alternative to the mad policy of whipping up the arms race, first and foremost the nuclear arms race, to the policy of inflating military budgets and adopting military doctrines allowing for the possibility of nuclear war.

The delegations of Argentina, Venezuela, Sweden, Algeria and other countries pointed out their profound interest in resolving the problem of the safe development of nuclear power engineering and urged constructive dialogue in the course of the talks.

Nuclear, Chemical Weapons Ban

LD231904 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] The Disarmament Committee is completing another session in Geneva. During the session, writes our commentator Aleksandr Zholkver, delegates have considered diverse aspects of the complex problem of disarmament. However, two issues which commanded attention can be singled out. These are a stop to nuclear arms tests and a ban on chemical weapons.

In the course of discussions in the committee, where 40 states are represented, delegates emphasized that solution of these two issues is of primary vital importance for the entire human race. Indeed, ever more destructive types of nuclear weapons are developed exactly in such tests. In the United States, for example, they speak openly today about the development of a third generation of nuclear weapons. The American publication, the BULLETIN OF ATOMIC SCIENTISTS, said that the Pentagon plans to develop and manufacture in the next 6 years about 17,000 new nuclear warheads. Not surprisingly, so far this year as many as four powerful nuclear explosions have occurred on the American nuclear testing ground in the State of Nevada. Chemical weapons are almost as dangerous. They are getting more and more deadly and at the same time more sophisticated. Washington has announced officially the construction in the United States of a new plant to produce so-called binary weapons, the two chemical components of which are harmless by themselves but when they are mixed in a reaction set by an explosion a poison is produced, one tiny drop of which is enough to kill a person. At the session of the Disarmament Committee in Geneva speakers said that the amount of chemical weapons already stockpiled is enough to kill all the population of the world 50 times over. Unfortunately, these are not lines from the script for another American horror film. At the committee session the Vietnamese delegate quoted concrete facts about the horrifying consequences of the use of the American war gas Agent Orange during the dirty war of the United States in Vietnam.

How can we prevent the turning of our entire planet into a smouldering, lifeless desert? At committee sittings the delegations of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have proposed concrete measures to put an end to all nuclear arms tests, including underground tests, to ban the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and to destroy their stocks. These proposals have found wide support. A decision has been made to set up in the Geneva Disarmament Committee special groups for talks on these issues. At the same time, it is notable that the delegations of the United States and some of its NATO allies are slowing down work in the committee and are engaged in procrastination and obstruction. In general, on Washington's demand, the tripartite negotiations between the USSR, the United States and Britain on stopping nuclear arms tests have been suspended. This is a dangerous, adventuristic policy. It is a threat to the very future of mankind.

NEW TIMES ARTICLE EXAMINES U.S. INTERIM PROPOSAL

PM211051 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 15, Apr 83 pp 5-7

[S. Golyakov article: "Why the 'Interim Variant' Is Unacceptable"]

[Text] At sharp turning points in history it is particularly important for countries and peoples to see one another as they really are. Especially is this so when it is a matter of the cardinal issues of war and peace. However, the substance of Washington's present "public diplomacy" consists precisely in distorting the reality, persuading others of America's dedication to peace and insisting that the other side is totally devoid of this dedication. This line of action has been manifest also in the latest public statements of the incumbent of the White House.

The President maintained that in its foreign policy the United States, or, to be more exact the present U.S. Administration, is guided by high moral values, seeks to protect the rights of the peoples and defend the interests of the U.S. whatever corner of the world may be in question. But can a state preoccupied with the preparation of war, moreover, nuclear war, defend high moral values? Has a government whose foreign policy activity is fraught with the threat of the destruction of hundreds of millions of human lives, of catastrophe for human civilization, any right to claim to be upholding high moral values?

The issue was posed thus in Andrey Gromyko's statement at a press conference for Soviet and foreign correspondents held in Moscow on 2 April.

The press conference, which has been widely commented the world over, afforded rich food for thought for comparing the two fundamentally different courses in world affairs steered by Moscow and Washington.

The Root of the Evil

Soviet people, our country and its leadership have always held that the foreign policy of all countries should be projected at safeguarding the rights of the peoples, i.e. human rights. Ever since Lenin's time this has been central to Soviet foreign policy. But as we know, this formula, though admirable in itself, is exploited for ulterior purposes in policies dominated by other interests. It is a well-known fact that the true content of this formula of the defense of the rights of the peoples, of human rights, is being emasculated and supplanted with demands according with the political, military-strategic and, not least of all, economic postulates of one particular power.

It is in this that the root of the evil lies. Washington, however, does not concede this. On the contrary, it brands the Soviet Union as an "empire of evil," the "centre of evil." The U.S. President is not the first to juggle with such formulations. Others before him have predicted even the doom of socialism. But socialism continues on its chosen path, forges ahead from strength to strength. The President's prognostications do not add to the prestige of U.S. foreign policy, not to speak of the fact that they do not shake socialism one iota, Andrey Gromyko said. Never has the star of the Soviet Union, our banner and the banner of our foreign policy shone so brightly for the whole world -- North and South, West and East alike -- as today.

Soviet foreign policy is an open book that all can read. It is a policy of peace and friendship among the peoples, a policy of noninterference in other countries' internal affairs, a policy directed at reducing tension, at doing away with the strained international situation. Our policy is aimed at reversing the insane arms race, at finding the ways and means of limiting and reducing, and eventually abolishing armaments.

This high-minded goal is pursued by the major initiatives the Soviet Union put forward soon after the end of World War II, when it proposed the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons for all time. The USSR advanced a programme of general and complete disarmament combined with general and complete verification. These proposals remain in force to this day. The West, however, prefers not to write or speak of this. And understandably so, for it is difficult to speak of the importance of general and complete disarmament and verification and at the same time to pursue a policy of war preparation, to go ahead with the arms build-up at top speed and swell military spending.

Of late, the Soviet Union, Andrey Gromyko stressed, has proposed steps no one can ignore without openly confessing to unconditional adherence to militarist policy. The Soviet Union assumed unilaterally the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. It did not wait until other countries agreed to do likewise, but made the courageous peace move on its own. Another similar step was the proposal made by the Soviet Union and its friends and allies in the Warsaw Treaty to the NATO countries to conclude a treaty on the nonuse of force in their relations.

This proposal completely knocked the ground from under the West's demagogic contentions that the Soviet Union could attack one or another NATO country or group of countries not necessarily with nuclear weapons, but with conventional armaments. We, Andrey Gromyko said, are ready to sit down at the negotiating table with the NATO countries at any time, even today, to discuss this question or, better still, to sign a relevant document containing mutual commitments not to use force against one another.

How have the NATO powers reacted to these proposals? We are told that they are being studied. A good deal of time has passed but they are still being studied. As regards the United States, though officially it has not given a final negative reply to the Soviet initiative, judging by various hints that have been made, it is evident that Washington does not care for this initiative. One can only regret that this is so.

Gromyko confirmed the readiness of the Warsaw Treaty states to consider all questions and proposals, to search for a common language. Given the will to peace, there can be no convincing arguments against the proposal for such a treaty. "We call upon both the governments and needless to say, the peoples seriously to weigh the proposal which we are referring to and which expresses the will of the peoples of the socialist countries," the Soviet foreign minister stressed. "We are confident that this proposal will also be inscribed in golden letters in the history of international relations."

The problems related to nuclear weapons are now in the focus of international life. On the global plane, strategic nuclear weapons, and on the European, medium-range nuclear weapons. The problem of these weapons in Europe is being discussed at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. What is the immediate outlook and how can the present state of the talks be characterized? Answering this question, Gromyko firmly refuted the statements made in Washington that by and large the talks in Geneva are serious negotiations, that there is nothing to worry about, that if pressure is exerted on the Soviet Union and a tougher stance taken everything will work out well. It is even said that the heavier the pressure on the Soviet Union, the better the chances of reaching agreement. This line finds expression in concrete proposals placed on the negotiating table and primarily in the U.S. President's latest proposals as regards medium-range missiles. The President contends that these proposals open the way to agreement, to peace. This is not so, Andrey Gromyko said. That is not the way to peace, not the way to agreement. The gulf between agreement and these proposals will be deeper still. Why?

Only One Principle

The President leaves out of count entire components of tremendous significance and magnitude.

This applies, first, to aircraft, planes with nuclear capability, which are completely by-passed in the American proposals and statements owing to their allegedly "dual purpose" character, on the plea that they can be used for both military and peaceful purposes. But this is tantamount to saying of the most powerful land-based missile that it can deliver a nuclear warhead and also be used for meteorological purposes, and that hence it should not be included among nuclear weapon carriers. Absurd? Yes, totally absurd. Yet this is essentially the position taken by official spokesmen who voice the views of the U.S. Administration. Further, the United States has aircraft carriers. At least six such U.S. carriers are stationed in European waters, in the Mediterranean or near it, just beyond the demarcation line between European and non-European waters which they could cross in a matter of minutes. This is an enormous force. Each of the carriers has about 40 aircraft with nuclear capability. Should the Soviet Union close its eyes to this and not take into account these planes? To insist on that is absurd. Therefore, no proposal that excludes this formidable component of nuclear weapon carriers can be taken seriously. Agreement cannot be sought on this basis.

The second important component which the West refuses to take into account in negotiations is the nuclear missiles of Britain and France. We are asked to seek agreement leaving aside these nuclear forces, even though hundreds, even thousands of solemn declarations have been made that they constitute an inseparable part of NATO nuclear strength. This is not a serious proposal. These missiles, the British and the French, must be included in the sum total. This is a politically, strategically and in all other respects fully substantiated approach, the only correct approach. However, the U.S. continues to insist on its own approach, which, judging also by the President's latest statements, remains unchanged.

These statements present also this demand to the Soviet side: Limitation and abolition of missiles in Europe, if this is to be considered, is not enough; the corresponding class of missiles in the Asian part of the Soviet Union as well has to be done away with. But on what grounds is Asia brought in?

The Soviet Union has announced its readiness, provided agreement is reached, to transfer part of its missiles in Europe to Asia, from where they cannot reach Western Europe. This is for us to decide, our right. But we are told that this is not enough. The missiles must be dismantled. "Global" reductions are needed. This demand alone rules out the possibility of agreement, Gromyko said.

These missiles present no threat to the European countries. The Soviet Union needs them to ensure its own security. For it is well known that the USSR has been encircled by a ring of U.S. military bases. Japan and the waters adjoining it, the Indian Ocean, especially Diego Garcia island, the Persian Gulf and adjacent waters have been crammed with medium-range nuclear weapons, all of which are capable of striking targets on Soviet territory. These weapons are capable of reaching the whole of Siberia, the entire Asian part of the USSR and even its northernmost part, the Taymyr Peninsula. Is not the Soviet Union, then, entitled to have the defensive wherewithal to counter these weapons? It has that right.

In short, the U.S. proposal is not a serious one. It is not designed to make agreement possible with the Soviet Union. Equally lacking in seriousness is the contention that the harder the Soviet Union is pressed, the bigger the chances of agreement.

The Soviet Union is displaying maximum good will, flexibility, and even magnanimity in the negotiations. Take if only these facts: The Soviet medium-range weapons in Europe cannot reach the territory of the United States. On the other hand, Soviet territory would be within reach of each of the missiles the U.S. proposes to deploy on the European Continent. In whose favor does this geographical factor operate? In favor of the United States and against the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, the Soviet side demands no compensation for this, it does not even raise the question, although it could do so if a scrupulously exact balance is to be established.

Further: The time it would take a U.S. missile to reach Soviet territory from Western Europe is roughly one-sixth or one-seventh of the flight time of a Soviet missile from the territory of the USSR to the United States should a nuclear tragedy befall humanity. Consequently, from this standpoint too the Soviet Union would have the right to raise the question of compensation to ensure equivalence with maximum accuracy, in strict keeping with the principle of equality. But we do not raise this question, we leave it aside, so to speak. Why? In order to facilitate agreement. Besides, the Soviet side believes that agreement would open the way to further, more radical reductions and, perhaps, to the complete elimination of missile weapons.

Soviet policy in regard to nuclear weapons, both strategic and medium-range, is projected at the observance at all costs of the principle of equality and equal security that has asserted itself over the years. U.S. policy is aimed at wrecking, breaking down that principle. If on the whole NATO now has a 1.5 to 1 advantage in medium-range nuclear warheads in Europe, in the event of the realization of the "interim variant," as the U.S. President described his ideas, NATO would have nearly 2.5 times as many of these warheads as the Soviet Union. That is why this variant is unacceptable.

The principle of equality and equal security was prompted by life itself. If it is violated as a result of the actions of the governments of the United States and other NATO countries, the Soviet Union will take measures to safeguard its legitimate interests, to ensure the continued operations of this principle. It has the material and intellectual potential for this.

But that would be a worse alternative, one forced upon us. We prefer to resolve the issue on the basis of agreement with the United States and with NATO. It would be a good thing, Gromyko said, if the U.S. Administration took a more unprejudiced stand consonant with the preservation of the principle of equality and equal security and taking fully into account the legitimate interests of the USSR and all the other Warsaw Treaty states.

To rule out the possibility of war, and primarily nuclear war, it is essential first of all to bring about a turn for the better in the relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. We want this. The U.S. Administration does not want it. It is in place to recall that there was a time when our countries were allies in war, found a common basis for cooperation, although then too their social systems and their idologies differed. The Soviet Union is convinced that despite the difference between their social systems and ideologies our two countries, both possessing huge military potentials, could order their relations along normal lines. The peoples of both countries would only breathe easier if this were done.

People Must Know the Truth

In his statement and his replies to questions from representatives of the Soviet and foreign mass media, Andrey Gromyko repeatedly observed that bringing the truth to the people is not in favour in the West.

The press, radio and television deliberately pass over in silence Soviet peace initiatives of utmost importance, as well as facts essential for comparing the positions of the participants in negotiations and basic data on their potentials and true intentions.

U.S. propaganda day in and day out hammers it into the public mind that the Soviet Union presents a threat, does not want agreement, puts forward proposals that do not accord with the U.S. line. People are not given the facts on which to form their own opinion. Public opinion is subjected to misleading propaganda, under the pressure of which the uninitiated unwittingly obtain a totally distorted picture of the policy, plans and intentions of the Soviet Union. In these circumstances it is easier to justify a policy aimed at aggravating the situation, to step up the arms race, swell war budgets, further deteriorate relations with the Soviet Union, impede the forces calling for a search for a common language, the solution of the problem of disarmament.

The U.S. Administration's spokesmen have gone so far as to claim that the movement for a freeze on nuclear armaments, now gaining momentum in the U.S., has all but been inspired by the Soviet Union, that it is directed from Moscow. We must most categorically declare that such assumptions, such statements are utterly absurd, Gromyko said.

The movement for a nuclear freeze is a spontaneous American movement. It springs from a desire to help find a common language with the Soviet Union, a striving to tie the hands of the militarist forces that are preparing to unleash war. Needless to say, the Soviet people sympathize with this movement, stand in solidarity with it, share its views as to the need to prevent war and to search for agreement and understanding on this issue. But this affords no grounds for allegations that there is some single centre for the existence of which the Soviet Union or else the leaders of this movement are said to be responsible.

There is information that misleads people and information that opens their eyes, truthful information. The strength of the Soviet Union's policy derives from its truthfulness. all attempts of the U.S. President or anyone else to label us the "centre of evil" and hurl other such insulting epithets at us are a thankless, futile exercise.

"We," Andrey Gromyko said, "are proud of the role played by the Soviet state, and we know that the majority of the countries of the world appreciate this role. We are proud also of the fact that in the great battle of the peoples for peace, against nuclear war, there are many who think as we do and, if you wish, in this sense are our allies."

NEW SOVIET PAMPHLET ON THREAT TO EUROPE REVIEWED

PM211055 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 15, Apr 83 pp 27-28

[M. Chernousov book review: "The Threat to Europe Can Be Averted," reviewing "How To Avert the Threat to Europe" (Kak Ustranit Ugrozu Yevrope), Moscow, Progress Publishing House, 1983]

[Text] This is a year of decision. Europe is faced with the alternative of either yielding to pressure and allowing itself to be dragged into another round in the arms race which could end in disaster, or saying a resolute "no" to this course. For the sake of peace and accord Europeans must exert bold and persevering effort. Also needed is a desire to understand the other side.

The latest contribution to clarifying the Soviet position on this cardinal issue is the pamphlet "How To Avert the Threat to Europe" put out by the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation and the Scientific Research Council on Peace and Disarmament. It gives an objective and clear-cut appraisal of the current state of affairs, elaborates on the Soviet military doctrine, provides convincing proof of the existence of a military-strategic balance between East and West in Europe, and gives a clear idea of the dangers involved in NATO's "double-track decision" on "Euro-strategic" weapons and Ronald Reagan's "zero option." It is a sequel to the pamphlet "The Threat to Europe" which appeared in November 1981.

In the present publication the proposals of the USSR and its allies, which add up to a comprehensive programme for ensuring international security, are presented for the first time in concentrated form. It dwells on the USSR's commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons; on the proposal for a treaty between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization on reciprocal nonuse of military force and on maintaining peaceful relations, on the Soviet approach to nuclear arms limitation in Europe; on the interconnection between the problem of nuclear weapons in Europe and strategic arms, on the freezing of nuclear weapon stock-piles; on guarantees of security to nonnuclear states and on nuclear-free zones; on the removal of the threat of chemical war, and analyzes the situation at the Vienna talks and the Madrid meeting.

The Soviet Union continues to advocate a radical scaling down of the nuclear confrontation in Europe. Its principled position on nuclear weapons in Europe and on talks on this problem was set forth by Yuriy Andropov on December 21, 1982. Pointing to the new danger presented to the continent by the plans for the deployment of several hundred American missiles in Western Europe, he expressed confidence that this threat could be removed without damaging anyone's security. "The Soviet Union is prepared to go very far," he said. He reaffirmed the earlier proposals for agreement on the renunciation of all types of nuclear weapons -- both medium-range and tactical -- designed for striking at targets in Europe.

But this simple, radical and bold proposal understandable to all was met with a blank wall of silence. The U.S. and its allies have made no mention of it whatsoever. If they disagree they should say why. If they reject it, they should so on what grounds. If they have doubts, what is the reason for their doubts? But they are silent.

and when they do speak up, it is only again to discourse on the "zero option," which would give the advantage to the West and increase the threat to Europe, to expatiate once more on the alleged superiority of the USSR. But there is no such superiority, there is parity, as the authors of the pamphlet again conclusively demonstrate.

Here are some of the cardinal theses relating to the military confrontation in Europe.

In analyzing the balance of the nuclear forces between the sides, no single type of weapon, say, ground-based missiles, or any single qualitative characteristic of these weapons should be taken in isolation from the rest. The nuclear potentials should be examined in their totality, taking into account all quantative and qualitative indicators. On this basis alone can the observance of the principle of equal security of the sides be ensured. If we take the European nuclear potentials of both sides in their entirety, we will find that there is a balance, a parity: The USSR and the U.S. with its allies each have approximately 1,000 medium-range carrier units.

Why, then, does President Reagan say that the USSR enjoys a substantial superiority over the U.S. in medium-range weapons? The point is that the U.S. President, regretably, is using tendentious, incorrect methods in estimating the balance of forces. For instance, included in Soviet medium-range means are not only those that have a range of 1,000 kilometres or more (though below intercontinental range), but also those with a range of only a few hundred kilometres. In this way the term "medium-range" is made ambiguous.

The invalidity of the methods of computation used is also manifested in the fact that the nuclear potentials of Britain and France are not included in NATO's overall weaponry. More than that, many units with a range of over 1,000 kilometres have also been excluded from the estimate. Left out of count are also several types of NATO aircraft (such as the FB-111 A) which are capable of penetrating deep into the air space of the Warsaw Treaty states, including the Soviet Union. Nor are the aircraft based on U.S. carriers patrolling off the shores of Europe taken into account.

Another thesis current in the West is that by proposing to establish a parity in medium-range means through reducing its missile potential by hundreds of units, the USSR has allegedly in effect admitted that no such parity exists, and that it enjous a superiority. This false interpretation of the Soviet proposal completely ignores one of its essential elements. By proposing to establish in Europe a "missile ceiling" on the total number of medium-range weapons on both sides, and to cut down to this end several dozen of the most up-to-date Soviet missiles, the USSR has by no means, tacitly or indirectly, admitted enjoying any superiority in medium-range weapons. For it proposes at the same time to establish a corresponsing ceiling on the number of aircraft carrying medium-range nuclear weapons. Thus, the continental nuclear balance will not be upset, though the level will be lowered.

The West has rejected this proposal as it has all the other proposals of the Soviet Union and its allies aimed at reducing the danger of nuclear war. These proposals are discussed in detail in the pamphlet NATO still stands by its "double-track decision" of December 1979 which, it will be recalled, stipulated that if the Soviet-American talks failed -- and that failure was programmed in advance in Washington -- 572 new U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles with nuclear warheads would be deployed in Western Europe. Judging by the information available, NATO has latterly started to prepare public opinion for the amendment of the "double-track decision" with a view to increasing the number of and introducing qualitative changes in the missiles to be deployed. In particular, it is reported that NATO intends to deploy an additional 150 Pershing II, Polaris and Trident C-4 missiles for attacks on targets in the rear of the Warsaw Treaty countries. True, it is said that these missiles would be fitted with nonnuclear warheads. But how can the kind of warheads they will have be verified? In the event of a crisis, could they not be quickly converted into nuclear weapons? In October 1982 there were reports that it was planned to deploy 385 instead of 108 Pershing II missiles. Earlier NATO emphasized that all missiles would have only one warhead. Later this point was not mentioned for some time. However, information leaked out to the effect that Pershing II missiles could be provided with multiple warheads.

As distinct from Soviet medium-range weapons, the new American intermediate-range missiles are actually equivalent to strategic weapons, since they are capable of reaching Soviet territory. Though Washington has officially announced that the new missiles are intended to defend the West European countries, they are actually designed for a preventive attack on Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles and vital targets in the western regions of the USSR: The main purpose of the United States is, apparently, to weaken the Soviet retaliatory strike at U.S. territory in the event of aggression against the USSR.

Pershing II missiles can hit their targets 5 or 6 minutes after being launched. This makes the situation in Europe less stable and more explosive. In addition, these missiles are highly accurate: They are capable of hitting a circle with a radius of 30-40 metres. This means that the United States is out to deploy on foreign territory highly accurate weapons for attack on fortified military installations -- a function of first-strike weapons.

This function can be performed also by cruise missiles. With a range of up to 2,600 kilometres, they are capable of penetrating the air defence system by cruising at low altitudes (under 60 metres) and of hitting targets with a high degree of accuracy. A cruise missile can be spotted only in the immediate vicinity of the target.

The pamphlet further points out that still another purpose of the new U.S. missiles to be deployed in Western Europe is to execute a "decapitating attack," i.e., a nuclear strike that would immediately destroy the centres of political and military leadership, command posts and communication systems. The authors of this concept believe that such an attack would wholly disorganize the enemy's entire military system and altogether preclude or, at least, considerably weaken his retaliatory nuclear strike.

And finally, the main aim of deploying new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe is to secure strategic superiority over the USSR. In addition, the American military doctrine states that the moment of the attack and its direction need not be related to developments in the area where the weapons are deployed. Hence the new American missiles must be regarded in relation to the USSR, as strategic weapons.

What would be the fate of the West Europeans?

While insisting on its impracticable "zero option," while leading the talks into an impasse and seeking to deploy its new missiles in the Old World, the U.S. judging by everything, is planning a war that would enable it to secure its global goals without risking destruction itself. An alternative version of such a war would be a "limited" or "Eurostrategic nuclear war," according to the scenario for which hostilities would be conducted without the participation of U.S. nuclear strategic forces, so that the nuclear conflagration would leave the American Continent untouched.

If this were to happen, the West European allies of the United States would form the spearhead of American's "first-strike" doctrine. This is what the new nuclear missiles are for. The Pentagon is clearly trying to expose the West European countries, and not U.S. territory, to a retaliatory blow. Most of these countries would not survive such a strike. By seeking to deploy its missiles in Western Europe, Washington is treating the West Europeans as hostages of its adventuristic nuclear strategy.

The pamphlet further shows that the U.S. wants to deploy its missiles in allied countries also in order to hold their peoples as security for America's claims to world leadership, to prevent its allies from taking a more or less independent stand in critical situations. While wholly reserving for themselves the exclusive right to trigger off the "Eurostrategic" missiles, the U.S. strategists are obviously trying to deprive the European NATO member countries of a free choice.

If the new U.S. missiles ever appear in Europe, they will also create a threat to the adjacent regions and nonaligned countries of Europe.

The authors of the pamphlet point out that the "Euromissiles" can in no way strengthen the security of Western Europe. On the contrary, they will only increase the risk of nuclear war. With the advent of the neutron weapon, the risk will increase still more. The deployment of these missiles will not only seriously impair the security of the USSR and the other Warsaw Treaty countries, but will endanger the vital interests and independence of the West European countries, above all the NATO member countries, and create a new grave threat to all countries and peoples.

"This would make peace still more fragile," Yuriy Andropov said on this score.

The Soviet public, who are an inseparable part of the peace movement in Europe and the whole world, favour the broadest possible bilateral and all-European dialogue with any social-political quarters of countries participating in the European conference. The purpose of this dialogue would be to promote confidence, understanding, cooperation and realization of all the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, including those relating to military detente and disarmament. Soviet people are not only aware of the danger of a nuclear holocaust, but are also more and more actively working for peace and disarmament. "As we see it," the pamphlet observes, "the battle for peace can only be successful if it is based on recognition of the European and world realities, if it is based on the principles of the peaceful coexistence of countries having different social systems, in particular, capitalist and socialist countries." The constructive Soviet proposals based on the only possible principle of equality and equal security pave the way for relaxation of international tension. It is necessary to take action without delay, while it is still possible to curb the arms race and go over to disarmament.

"The forces of peace are more powerful than the forces of war," the authors of this well-argumented and topical pamphlet say in conclusion. "Everything depends on the unity and resolution of their actions."

PRC REACTION TO ANDROPOV INTERVIEW NOTED

PM270923 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS roundup of foreign reaction to Andropov DER SPIEGEL interview: "Realistic Approach"]

[Excerpt] 26 Apr -- Under the heading "Yu.V. Andropov, speaking of Soviet-U.S. disarmament talks, has rejected the U.S. 'zero' option and Reagan's new proposals," the Chinese newspaper RENMIN RIBAO has published a XINHUA report which says in particular: "The Soviet Union's leader charged the U.S. President that the 'zero' option put forward at the talks on the reduction of medium-range nuclear armaments in Europe and his proposals regarding an 'interim' agreement are 'unrealistic and not conducive to the success of the talks.' He stated that the United States is not showing the slightest desire to reach a genuine nuclear arms limitation agreement."

NEPSZABADSAG BOGOMOLOV INTERVIEW ON CEMA ECONOMY

AU221414 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Apr 83 p 9

[Istvan Gabor Benedek and Tibor Kis interview with Oleg Timofeyevich Bogomolov, director of the Economic of the World Socialist System Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences -- in Budapest, date not given: "Interview With Academician Oleg Bogomolov on the Development of Socialist Integration"]

[Text] Academician Oleg Bogomolov, director of the Economics of the World Socialist System Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, participated this spring in the theoretical conference in Budapest at which representatives of Hungarian and Soviet scientific life discussed how specialization and joint ventures in agricultural production come into play between the two countries and how modern forms of cooperation can be expanded within the framework of CEMA. The Karl Marx University of the Economic Sciences has bestowed an honorary doctorate on Professor Bogomolov. On that occasion, Istvan Gabor Benedek and Tibor Kis asked the scientist of international repute about his opinion about the economic position of the socialist countries and their role and cooperation in the world economy of eighties.

[Bogomolov] Despite all their problems with production and the disposal of products, the CEMA socialist countries have considerable potential for development. Although only 10 percent of the world's population lives in our regions, we produce here 30 percent of the world output of many vitally important products, such as, for instance, oil, natural gas, coal, steel and cement. The socialist countries participate in large-scale successful joint programs of which there are not many in international practice. Regarding their impact and significance, the joint construction and integration of natural gas and oil pipelines and electricity grids, the development of a system of nuclear power plants and the creation of various combines go far beyond the CEMA countries' boundaries. Even if it has slowed down to some extent, the rate of our development is indicative of further progressive possibilities. Between 1972 and 1982, the gross national income of the CEMA countries has increased 1.7-fold and that of the Common Market countries 1.3-fold. Of course, many other factors also must be taken into account when one analyzes these figures and ratios and makes realistic comparisons. However, our resources are certain to guarantee our progress in the long term.

Obviously, one encounters contradictions as well. For instance, the dynamism of the socialist countries' industrial and agricultural output still considerably exceeds the rate of increase of our share in world trade. This, on the one hand, is indicative of an additional development potential -- which depends, among other things, on the quality and modernity of our products -- and, on the other hand -- and this is not a bit heartening -- it illuminates the open discrimination of the most advanced capitalist countries, as well as their protectionist treatment appearing in covert and diverse forms.

Common Interests

[Question] As you know, the main problem of the Hungarian economy is how to respond to the challenges of the world market, that is, how it can overcome with the least jolt the impact of the protracted capitalist economic crisis, which is affecting us as well. Other socialist countries have similar problems. Under these circumstances, what resources can the socialist partner countries mobilize to develop their economies?

[Answer] The crisis of the capitalist world is much more profound than we had surmised it to be from the first indications, because its cyclical crisis has been immensely strengthened by a structural crisis coincidental with it.

The uncertainty of demand has restrained production, the drop in investments has shaken the financial-foreign currency system and the number of unemployed people has broken all records, and this, accompanied by inflation, has closed the circle. It has made demand further decline. There is no question that, under these circumstances, the socialist countries, both individually and collectively, must revise their foreign economic strategy. And if it is now reported that there is a certain animation in the Western world, that, for instance, the disposition to invest is growing and the production of durable consumer goods is increasing in the United States and that this may affect other sectors and even other Western countries, we should still realize that this motion does not affect the roots of the crisis. There is no harmony between some elements of the capitalist economy, and these disproportions remain.

We often hear that the problems that prevent us from accelerating the rate of our development within our borders have little in common with the present problems of modern capitalism -- the stagnation of production, inflation and increasing unemployment. Admittedly, irrespective of the capitalist crisis, we should have modernized production methods, perfected the methods of macromanagement and coordinated sector development more effectively. I would say that our shortcomings have become more obvious as a result of the Western crisis and that we cannot delay an appropriate response.

The development of socialist economic integration is a fundamental interest of all member countries, because the advantages of cooperation are just as obvious as the disadvantages of the commission of concerted action are tangible. Let us consider only the fact that, while the Common Market satisfies 40-50 percent of its energy requirements outside of the community, the CEMA countries can cover 90-95 percent of their requirements from within their borders. Similarly significant is the council's role in the member countries' raw material supplies and in its creation of favorable conditions for the disposal and acquisition of finished products. For instance, the European socialist countries sell 30-40 percent of the machines they produce on the CEMA market.

If we realize this and experience the advantages day after day, it is obvious that we must reappraise both the opportunities inherent in our cooperation and the intensity of our cooperation from the viewpoint that the deterioration of the terms of trade in several countries as a result of the energy crisis, the increase in interest rates and the situation that has developed with regard to credits on the whole call for a new attitude from all of us.

An Important Realization

[Question] What solutions would have been possible? To be sure, essentially -- and, admittedly, there are historical reasons for this -- the partner countries with an average industrial development have traveled the same path of development, there are many parallel elements in their production and really outstanding technical products are increasing only slowly in what they can offer.

[Answer] Even so, the Western embargo policy places barriers in the way of highly efficient technology. In addition, the technology that is delivered is not the latest and, on top of it, the voracity of such imports for credit burdens -- places a great strain on the CEMA countries' balance of payments. Perhaps it is true that things would have developed differently if the boom had continued. However, it has not continued, indeed, the investments made from convertible loans did not always produce the expected quick results and the adaptation of the purchased technology was slow at times.

It should also be realized, on the other hand, that we, too, have had and have some significant technical successes. Our partners are using entergetics equipment and metallurgical processes elaborated in the Soviet Union eminently effectively.

Hungary has achieved splendid results, among other things, in seed refinement and the production of plant protection agents. We are enjoying the benefits of them throughout the CEMA. In a like manner, other countries have also made progress, but we can by no means be satisfied with the pace of innovation. Time urges a change and making changes.

[Question] Are you not concenred that the continuation of the crisis of the capitalist world economy would strengthen communal autarkic endeavors within CEMA?

[Answer] Even so far, the CEMA countries have participated, to varying degrees, in trade with the West, so that they were affected differently by the effects of the crisis. Apart from the fact that there are many common features in the socialist countries' reaction, neither the similarities, nor the peculiarities of the responses to the challenge reveal any introversion. On the contrary, the partner countries regard the development of cooperation with the advanced capitalist countries as being in their fundamental interest and disapprove of endeavors aimed at weakening East-West relations. Also the cause of peace and security calls for an expansion of trade and, in the last analysis, this is an interest of mankind as a whole. It goes without saying, however, that these relations can be based only on equality and mutual advantage, without discrimination. Nevertheless, one should not disregard the good experience, either, that only while relying on the results of socialist integration and enjoying the protection of the community can a genuine and realistic benefit be expected from these contacts.

That is why I am pleased that the socialist countries continuously correct their action programs. This promises to be an effective method of parrying further negative consequences of the crisis. A new aspect of an example that has already been mentioned is the fact that in the CEMA countries' trade with capitalist countries, the ratio of spare-part and component-intensive equipment is diminishing and the purchase of complete technologies and mainly licenses and productive processes is increasing. It has also been proven that improving the quality of commodities and services guarantees success in every market and, therefore, it pays to make temporary sacrifices, abandoning the application of outdated technology. Of course, this program, too, is inconceivable without an expansion of joint ventures within CEMA, because only this system of relations can be the basis for a structural transformation.

Strategic Objectives

[Question] You have noted that there are certain differing characteristics of the socialist countries' development. Still, what is the common hallmark that indicates that the prevalence of integrative interests have reached a new phase?

[Answer] By the beginning of the eighties, not only had East-West economic relations changed, but processes within the socialist countries as well. It is not difficult to find a common motivation, because numerous signs indicate that a change is indeed taking place. The extensive period has ended once and for all. Although it had brought enormous results and radically changed the countenance of the socialist countries, functional troubles would soon illuminate our error if we wanted to continue the old methods. However, the transformation, the definition of new, intensive development plans, requires great circumspection.

Because of the fact that the inner conditions of individual member countries are not identical and differ with respect to the depth of the economic reforms that have been introduced, as well as with respect to the dimension of relations put into effect with each other, I think that, of subsequent tasks, I must mention first the development of a common long-term economic strategic and the adaptation of inner structures to each other.

The sides concerned possess a suitable material and intellectual capacity for a correct selection of objectives and a fulfillment of coordinated plans.

However, we must explore new resources consistent with the requirements of the intensive phase and handle the existing ones much more thriftily. It is no use for us to produce more electricity and energy than our competitors if we use them wastefully. Economy is decisive also from another viewpoint. The production of the raw materials at our disposal has become more difficult and costly. We make a great mistake if we fail ationally to compensate for the losses that arise through it.

New resources are also being released through the modernization of the mechanisms of the operation of our economies and the enhancement of the role of economic regulators. The latest congresses of the CEMA countries' communist and workers parties dealt extensively with this sphere of questions, stressing that intensive-type development calls for an appropriate macromanagement and incentive system and a correct selection of priorities, that is, a more responsible apportioning of investment resources among sectors than ever before. This presupposes improving adherence to the plan and intensifying the independence of individual economic units simultaneoulsly. The transformation of the structures of the people's economies must, of course, be accompanied by a division of labor put into effect within CEMA. This was broached also by Comrade Yuriy Andropov at the November CPSU plenum and he pointed it out in his essay "The Teaching of Karl Marx and a Few Aspects of Socialist Construction in the Soviet Union," which was published in KOMMUNIST, as well.

A correct determination of strategic objectives calls for more exacting plans based on new principles. There is a good example for this in the Soviet Union, where the infrastructure development plan is an expressly strategic goal, because modernization of the highway and railroad system, river and air transportation and telecommunications requires complex planning from the building materials industry, the machine and communications technology industry and the producers of transportation means alike. If this strategic goal were be built on slipshod partial programs that fitted poorly together with one another, our general development would be the loser. And, as we have seen, strategic objectives are inseparable from international implications.

The Hungarian structural policy, which, regarding its general guideline, no longer promotes the development of material and energy-intensive industrial sectors, but places the main emphasis on sectors that require high-degree intellectual work, is so consistent with the interests of CEMA partners that they could contribute to the success of these programs both as suppliers and outlets. Similar illustrative examples could be cited from other socialist countries as well, for they all intend to develop their economic potentials. And the last decades have shown what each CEMA country "can do" best. In elaborating a long-term strategy, also this must be taken into consideration. Efforts pay more rapid dividends if they truly correspond to national tradition.

More Joint Enterprises

[Question] You link transition to intensive economic development to the need for a reform of the mechanisms of operation. What possibilities are there, in your opinion, for expanding integrative cooperation in this connection?

[Answer] Every sign indicates that -- learning from each other's experiences as well, not easily and not without conflicts -- we will succeed in finding a new dialectic harmony between centralized state planning, medium-level direction and enterprise independence. So much is already clear that the previous recipe, the formula characteristic of the extensive period -- finished products for raw materials -- will hardly dynamize production now. I am not saying that it is no longer possible to increase turnover in this way, but it will definitely lose its determining role.

Thus, as far as the future is concerned, the modern concept of the international division of labor will assert itself with increasing weight. Accordingly, planning, financial, and economic stimulation, among so many other things, will have to expressly urge the integrative cooperation of enterprises. Of course, it should not be forgotten, either that only thus can we adapt ourselves rapidly and flexibly to world economic changes, while taking congnizance of the requirements of the technical-scientific revolution.

Let us admit that we have as yet few experiences with regard to new methods, and that is why I regard as important increasing the number of joint enterprises on the basis of modern operational principles. I am convinced that the example of their activity would have a stimulating impact on other spheres as well. On the basis of joint agreement, one should tackle as soon as possible, for instance, small agricultural machines that could be used advantageously at household and ancillary farms. I see a great future also in the cooperative production of various building industry machines and in paving the way for the joint development of closed agricultural production systems. Hungary heads the way in corn production and poultry and hog breeding, while the Soviet Union has acquired great experience in the production of sunflowers and sugar beet. I would define the coordination and joint further development and expansion of results as one of the main aspects of strategic planning.

Everything points to the fact that the integration of the socialist countries imparts increasing scope for the economies of individual member countries and leads their inner development to new dimensions. The question is one of mutual interdependence, an all-embracing interrelationship of complex systems of planning, macromanagement and implementation, but, at the same time, also of a resource that is capable of revitalizing, in all circumstances, the productive capacity of us all.

[Interviewers] Thank you for the discussion.

CEMA-SFRY COMMISSION DISCUSSES NUCLEAR POWER

PM201402 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 16, Apr 83 (Signed to Press 11 Apr 83) p 20

[TASS report: "Commission Sessions"]

[Text] The eighth session of the intergovernmental commission for overall coordination of cooperation between interested CEMA countries and the SFRY in implementing the agreement on multilateral international production specialization and sharing and reciprocal deliveries of equipment for atomic power stations has been held in Bucharest.

The session examined a broad range of questions of further cooperation between the countries taking part in the agreement in the atomic energy sphere, analyzed the progress of the countries' fulfillment of their commitments for deliveries of equipment for atomic power stations, and outlined specific measures for ensuring deliveries of this equipment in 1983.

There was a discussion of questions of completing, in 1983, preparations for the production of equipment for atomic power stations using 1,000-megawatt units. During the commission session note was made of the specializing countries' successful development of the production of complex new equipment for atomic power stations.

Decisions were taken to expand the commission's coordination activity with a view to greater concentration of the efforts of all interested countries and the relevant CEMA organs on specific questions of ensuring the successful implementation of the program for building atomic power stations.

CEMA FOREIGN TRADE PANEL MEETS IN MOSCOW

PM271049 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 17, Apr 83 (Signed to Press 18 Apr 83) p 20

[TASS report: "Development of CEMA Countries' Foreign Trade"]

[Text] The 65th Session of the CEMA Permanent Commission for Foreign Trade was held in Moscow 12-14 April. Taking part were delegations from the CEMA countries and an SFRY delegation. Taking part in the work of the commission were representatives of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation and the International Investment Bank.

A report on the commission's work for 1982 and the future orientation of its activity was examined and approved. It was noted that last year the CEMA countries' foreign trade developed substantially. Foreign trade turnover rose 6.6 percent by comparison with the previous year. Measures were implemented for the further development of the CEMA countries' reciprocal trade. In 1982 it exceeded the volume envisaged by long-term trade agreements.

There was an examination of the proposals of a working group on improving "the overall principles for supplying spare parts for machinery and equipment delivered in reciprocal trade between the CEMA countries and the SFRY," and several other issues of foreign trade cooperation.

Great attention was paid to questions connected with the preparation for the sixth UNCTAD conference.

FRUITFUL CONCLUSION TO MADRID MEETING URGED

PM280850 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 27 Apr 83 First Edition p 1

[Gennadiy Shishkin "International Review": "Let Europe Enjoy Peace and Security"]

[Text] Strengthening peace and security in Europe has always been a key element in the task of banishing the threat of war. The noble aim of preserving peace in Europe is always to the forefront of Soviet foreign policy, as is graphically demonstrated by Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's replies to DER SPIEGEL magazine (FRG). "Were our most far-reaching proposal -- which, incidentally, the West chooses to pass over in silence -- to be accepted, no nuclear weapons whatever, whether medium-range or tactical, designed to hit targets in Europe would remain on the European Continent," Yu.V. Andropov stressed. "Will Europe and European security win or lose if this proposal is implemented? The answer is clear and unequivocal."

Security in Europe is also sure to benefit in the event of a successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting of representatives of the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which has been in progress since November 1980. Throughout that time the delegations of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have striven to ensure that it ends fruitfully -- with the adoption of a substantive and balanced concluding document. The achievement of an accord at the Madrid meeting on convening a conference on confidence-building and security measures and disarmament in Europe would be particularly significant.

But, despite the socialist countries' most strenuous efforts in this direction, the obstructionist line aimed at interfering in other states' internal affairs and securing one-sided advantages taken by the United States and a number of its NATO allies has up to now prevented the adoption of a mutually acceptable concluding document at the Madrid meeting. And yet the current situation in Europe requires more than ever a pooling of efforts by states to consistently pursue a policy of detente and disarmament. "The complexity and danger of the present situation," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov pointed out in his replies to DER SPIEGEL, "lies in the fact that the arms race imposed by the West is outstripping the talks."

Washington is constantly reiterating its call for an intensificatin of preparations for a nuclear war and the creation of the requisite conditions for winning such a war and defending the "right" to inflict a nuclear first strike. "Preparing for a nuclear war is the only way of preventing it," U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger claims. Washington's hawks are not only feverishly working out ways of mobilizing West Europe's resources in order to counter the forces of world socialism and to suppress national liberation movements, but are also hatching plans to turn it into an arena for a potential nuclear war in order to "resolve" the contradiction between capitalism and socialism at the cost of its destruction. "Europe's shores are our shores. Europe's borders are our borders," President Reagan openly states.

Pitted against this lunatic policy is the consistent policy of peace and strengthening security pursued by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The declaration and decisions of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee Prague conference and the latest peace initiatives put forward by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, have been hailed worldwide as a program for ridding mankind of the threat of nuclear war. Rejecting the Reagan administration's adventurist policy of seeking to ensure U.S. military superiority and acquire a nuclear first-strike potential, not just the public but also a number of representatives of West Europe's ruling circles are in favor of disassociating themselves from Washington's stance.

Danish Prime Minister Jorgensen, for example, pointed out that "the opposition to the deployment of nuclear weapons is so great among the public in Western countries that the U.S. President himself will inevitably soon come into collision with it." "The peoples want peace," he stressed, "not more horrific arms. For us West Europeans to blindly follow Reagan's orders would, in my view, be not just shameful but courting disaster."

The peoples of West Europe are genuinely afraid that the White House and the Pentagon could embroil them in a military adventure, whose disastrous consequences would be felt chiefly on our continent. It is no accident that the French magazine LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE stresses: "Every European government is well aware that the United States will, of course, try not to incur a Soviet nuclear strike on its own territory."

West European states are also reluctant to relinquish the advantages they derive from relations with the socialist countries or the Soviet orders which are providing work for hundreds of thousands of working people. "Detente is essential to the majority of European countries," U.S. researcher (R. Stil) stresses. "The system of their trade ties, their well-being and their sense of security all depend on it."

In the time since the all-European conference began more than 30 long-term agreements and programs have been concluded between the Soviet Union and West European countries in the trade and economic cooperation sphere. At present these countries account for around 75 percent of the USSR's trade with industrially developed capitalist states. The socialist states' biggest trade partners are the FRG, France, Finland and Italy. All this clearly shows that even in a complex international situation the vitality of the peaceful coexistence policy constantly shines through.

But it is clear too that these principles can only become firmly established on the European Continent if the process of political detente is supplemented by military detente. Only a switch to measures limiting the arms race, to disarmament measures can safely guarantee the continent a peaceful future.

With these considerations in mind, the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Committee meeting in Prague at the beginning of April stressed that the possibility now exists of successfully completing work on coordinating the final document of the Madrid meeting, including the question of convening a conference on measures to strengthen confidence and security and to achieve disarmament in Europe. The updated draft submitted by the neutral and nonaligned countries for discussion by the Madrid meeting on 15 March could provide the basis of a final document.

Despite the fact that this document contains a number of statements which do not properly reflect the position of the Warsaw Pact countries, the representatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries at the Madrid meeting have stressed that it is the common duty of all its participants to give the draft due attention and conduct the final coordination work in a totally businesslike and constructive spirit.

This will be facilitated by the new step taken at the Madrid meeting by six neutral and nonaligned countries -- Austria, Finland, Yugoslavia, San Marino, Sweden and Cyprus. A statement sent by them to the states which signed the Final Act of the all-European conference stresses the need to bring about the fastest possible positive conclusion of Madrid meeting since, if it drags on any longer, the fundamental goals and intentions of the conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe could be eroded.

The countries which signed the statement also voiced the fear that the Madrid meeting had reached the point where the further protraction of the talks would not bring the individual countries any closer together. In this connection they point out that their draft final document, although of the nature of a compromise, contains important and specific provisions on all aspects of the talks.

Having expressed support for the neutral and nonaligned countries' initiative, the representatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states warned the NATO participants in the conference against attempts to drag out the Madrid meeting to the point of absurdity or to wreck completely the all-European process begun in Helsinki.

"To us, reaching agreement between negotiating sides means agreeing on matters to mutual satisfaction," Yu.V. Andropov said in response to DER SPIEGEL. Rejecting the West's destructive approach, the socialist countries are vigorously urging the Madrid meeting participants to make every effort to bring it to a conclusion without further delay and to ensure that its results live up to the people's expectations.

USSR, ROMANIAN DELEGATES ADDRESS CSCE TALKS

LD271930 Moscow TASS in English 1847 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Madrid April 27 TASS — The meeting of representatives of the states-participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe continues its deliberations. Today's plenary session was marked by a notable activity of many delegations. Most speakers voiced concern for the fate of the Madrid meeting and of the all-European process as a whole, and apprehensions were also expressed that a further delay in the meeting can lead to its failure.

The neutral and non-aligned countries addressed the meeting with a clear-cut appeal. As is known, these countries are the sponsores of an updated draft final document of the Madrid meeting. Representatives of Austria, Yugoslavia, Finland, Malta, Cyprus, Sweden, San Marino and Switzerland called on the participants of the meeting to show the political will, to appreciate the spirit, of compromise reflected in the draft final document, and to approach the document from positions of realism.

The head of the Soviet Delegation Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR A.G. Kovalyev described the statements of delegations of neutral and non-aligned countries at today's session as filled with constructive political content and imbued with concern for the destiny of the Madrid meeting and for preserving continuity of the all-European process as a whole. Today, he said, these countries have again appealed to us to bring the Madrid meeting to a positive conclusion as soon as possible. We share the motives and the apprehensions that prompted the neutral and non-aligned nations to make such an appeal.

At the April 19 plenary meeting, first after the resumption of our work, the Soviet representative said, our delegation described the Soviet Union's attidude to the updated draft of the neutral and non-aligned countries that could provide the basis for completing the work of fully harmonizing the final document. We stress our readiness to contribute in a serious, balanced and energetic manner to translating into reality the applea of the co-sponsors of the document for its final harmonization and an early and successful completion of the Madrid meeting. Such an outcome, the Soviet representative said, lies within the limits of the possible, if other participants in the Madrid meeting, without any exception, are guided by the same desire and show realism, flexibility and responsibility, so indispensable today, on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act.

The statements of the delegations of Romania and the GDR express the understanding of the concern for the successful outcome of the Madrid meeting, which manifested itself in some of the statements at today's session. The representative of Romania reminded that his country proposed that Bucharest serve as the venue for holding the next meeting of the Madrid type.

Today's meeting adopted the procedure for the further work of the Madrid meeting, laying big emphasis on non-formal contacts and meetings between delegations.

SOVIET-AMERICAN PEACE MEETING OPENS IN MOSCOW

LD261507 Moscow TASS in English 1407 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 26 TASS -- "For Peace and Universal Security" is the topic of a Soviet-American public meeting which opened today at the Union of Friendship Societies With Foreign Countries here. Taking part in the meeting are members of the American delegation from the Committee on Dialogue Between U.S. and Soviet Citizens, which groups representatives of numerous public anti-war organisations in the United States. Among them are teachers, doctors, church workers, students and public figures who are convinced that dialogue between the United States and the Soviet Union is the only way towards saving mankind from the imminent nuclear catastrophe.

It is very symbolical that citizens of our two countries exchange views on topical questions of international relations at a time when the trend towards detente is being considerably damaged, when cooperation is replaced by confrontation, said Zinaida Kruglova, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR's Union of Friendship Societies, opening the meeting. At present, when there is a threat of mutual annihilation, Methodist priest Hans Halborn stressed in a reply address, one should not sit with ones arms folded. It is necessary to strive for survival, and dialogue is a real possibility for attaining this goal.

The year 1983 may resolve many problems concerning the destinies of peace in Europe and other continents, said Vladislav Kornilov, secretary of the Soviet Peace Committee. Will another extremely dangerous spiral in the arms race take place? Will new missiles be added to the huge arsenals of nuclear weapons in Europe, will plans of manufacturing new inter-continental missiles be implemented, will a new Abm-defense system be developed or will common sense triumph slowing down the race of armaments? The meeting's participants are not only to answer these questions, he said, but also to do everything possible so that mankind could be sure about the future.

Frank Kelly, senior vice president of the public organisation Peace and Nuclear Age, said that the war menace can be averted only on condition that peace campaigners both in the United States and the Soviet Union pool their efforts. It must be mentioned in this connection that the Moscow meeting is the second one of this kind; the first was held in the United States in 1981.

U.S. TRADE UNION DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD211804 Moscow TASS in English 1659 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 21 TASS -- A delegation of the leadership of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees arrived in Moscow today. The delegation consisting of nine persons is headed by Secretary-Treasurer William Lucy. The delegation has been invited by the Central Committee of the Soviet Trade Union of Workers of State Institutions.

During the ten-day stay in the USSR, the guests will visit Moscow, Leningrad, Tashkent and Samarkand, will familiarize themselves with working and living conditions of Soviet working people, with the activity of Soviet trade unions.

U.S. JOURNALISTS IN MOSCOW 'LACK OBJECTIVITY'

LD270935 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1805 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Report by TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev]

[Text] Washington, 26 Apr (TASS) -- U.S. journalists working in Moscow are extremely tendentious and lack objectivity in their coverage of Soviet reality. This was graphically demonstrated by a program prepared by PBS television company.

The program pointed out that it is a notable fact that the heads of newspapers and television companies do not expect an objective, profound coverage of events from those they send to work in Moscow. What is important to the owners of the mass information media is something else, something that can pass as anti-Soviet "sensation." Such an approach, the famous publicist H. Salisbury points out, can only be called irresponsible. For example, in preparing reports on the economy, our correspondents do not even get round to having a look at the reports of the USSR Central Statistical Administration where a clear picture of the Soviet Union's economic position is given.

Such practices, the program notes, are encouraged also by governmental departments. These include the U.S. CIA whose former director, W. Colby, made an extremely curious admission. "The mass information media," he declared, "depend to a very significant degree on materials provided to them by intelligence sources." These materials are normally conveyed to reporters in the form of reports from the Pentagon, State Department or other departments, and not directly from the CIA. So it is not surprising that the hand of the "propagandists from Langley" can clearly be discerned in materials containing references to "informed" or "conversant sources" in which the proportion of lies is greatest.

U.S. SCIENTISTS RECEIVE SOVIET HONORARY DIPLOMAS

PM271415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Ceremony at USSR Embassy"]

[Text] Washington, 26 Apr -- A ceremony to present honorary diplomas to newly elected foreign members of the USSR Academy of Sciences has been held at the USSR Embassy in the United States. The diplomas have been awarded to members of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences Professor John Bardeen of Illinois University (physics), Professor Emil Smith of California University (biochemistry) and Professor Gilbert White of Colorado University (geography). The diplomas were presented by A.F. Dobrynin, USSR ambassador to the United States. On behalf of the recipients Prof J. Bardeen expressed sincere thanks for the high honor bestowed on the three U.S. scientists by their election as foreign members of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Many of us, he said, have visited the Soviet Union and have many friends among Soviet scientists. I hope that our ties will develop, since scientific progress benefits all mankind.

NAZI CRIMINALS LINKED TO U.S. ARMS TRADE

LD270932 Moscow TASS in English 0634 GMT 27 Apr 83

["Washington's Morality" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 26 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

The detention in Brazil of Libyan planes which were taking a shipment of weapons to Nicaragua supplied a pretext for another vociferous propaganda campaign in Washington. If one listens to the diehard preachers of American morality, one may believe that Nicaragua, a victim of aggression, has no right to defend its sovereignty and that Libya, coming to its aid, is evil incarnate. And they keep on in this vein of misinformation, exaggeration and downright lies.

This murky torrent has all but drowned true and quite noteworthy facts about open and undercover arms trade in Latin America and its organizers, executors, suppliers and clients. It has become known in La Paz, the TV company ABC has reported, that a secret arms trafficking organization of arch Nazis operated on a large scale in a number of Latin American countries in the 1960's and 1970's. Affiliates of that organization were established in at least ten major cities all over the world and a shipping company, Transmaritima Boliviana, headed by Klaus Barbie was used to cover up its operations and to ship weapons to buyers.

The clients of that organization included the more ruthless and cynical dictatorial regimes, which followed to the letter Pinochet's dictum that "democracy should be bathed in blood from time to time." As for the chief "death merchant," it was and remains the United States, which accounts for three-fourths of the arms trade of the entire capitalist world. It is symptomatic that during the past decade alone Washington has sold other countries eight times as much war technology as it did during the preceding 20 years. After the Reagan team came to the White House, even the docked restrictions on arms supplies to undemocratic regimes, imposed by the Carter administration for propaganda purposes, were lifted and today the United States supplies on a "legal basis" hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of deadly merchandise not only to the Salvadoran junta and the Guatemalan dictatorial regime, but directly to Pinochet. The U.S. Administration raises a hue and cry over "human rights" in other countries, the U.S. magazine NATION pointed out in this context, but does not stop arming one of the most savage regimes in the Western Hemisphere.

Yet Washington sometimes has to resort to different ploys in order to cover its tracks and to conceal from public opinion the true scope of military aid to the hangmen of Latin America. It is for this purpose that it needs the services of Nazi criminals, particularly valuable because they not only ship weapons to clients but also apply in practice their rich experience of drawing "bloodbaths" for democracy. One of the suppliers of weaponry is Israel, whose arsenals are packed full with a range of U.S.-made weapons.

The list of Barbie's accomplices is quite noteworthy as well. One of them is Frederich Schwendt, a one-time active Nazi whose services were used by U.S. counter-intelligence. Another is Hitler's Dutch follower Willem Sassen, an associate of the notorious Eichmann. The name of that Nazi criminal, "the leading specialist on the Jewist question" in Hitler's reich, was coming up on more than one occasion not only in connection with the extermination of people in gas vans and gas chambers in Nazi death camps but also in connection with illegal arms supplies organized by him both during his service for Hitler and, after the collapse of Nazi Germany, during his work for new masters. In both cases he always surfaced in the Middle East, just where the State of Israel is situated today, and the trail led from there to Latin America.

The links between the Zionist leaders and Eichmann and the unseemly operations they were running during the Second World War have long been public knowledge. All this casts doubts on the claims of Western propaganda that the death sentence passed on Eichmann and executed in Israel was retribution for his war crimes. Would not it be more correct to assume that he was disposed of as an undesirable accomplice who knew too much about open and secret death merchants, battening on human blood and suffering? Money indeed has no smell for operators of such "business."

But what should we make of morality which is touted by Washington continuously? As we see, there is no smell of it either in all this unseemly story.

SPECIAL U.S. ARMY UNIT FORMED FOR SECRET OPERATIONS

LD271522 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] Washington, April 27 TASS -- Broadening the proportions of subversive activity against independent states and national liberation movements, the United States formed a special army unit for secret operations abroad. This was reported by the television company CBS with reference to well-informed circles at the Pentagon and Congress.

That top secret special-purpose unit was formed as far back as in 1980 when the Pentagon and the CIA planned an armed venture against Iran. The servicemen of that unit, with its strength being kept top secret, are now undergoing intensive training at an army camp. But they are not only "training".

With false documents, made at the CIA, CBS stresses, saboteurs from that unit are regularly sent to foreign states on intelligence missions.

The CBS report sheds additional light on the ominous activity of the United States which seeks, cost what it may, to stifle the struggle of peoples for national liberation, to destabilise the governments of sovereign states, unsuitable to Washington. A special role is assigned to the special-purpose force. The numbers of "Green Berets", "Rangers", other special-purpose units are steadily on the rise, additional sums of money are allocated for their upkeep and training. The American press openly writes about the possibility of using those troops for interference into internal affairs of other states. According to available data, American "Green Berets" with the experience of war in Vietnam actively participated in preparations for and organization of invasion of Nicaragua's territory by counter-revolutionary gangs.

TIKHONOV RECEIVES DPRK AMBASSADOR 25 APRIL

LD252109 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Text] Today Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to our country, on his request. The further development of friendly Soviet-Korean relations was discussed. [Moscow PRAVDA in Russian of 26 April, First Edition, on page 2 carries a TASS report on the Tikhonov-Kwon meeting, which adds that "I.A. Rogachev, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry First Far Eastern Department, was present at the meeting."]

DPRK MEMORANDUM ON 'TRIPLE ALLIANCE' CITED

PM221455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Apr 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "DPRK Foreign Ministry Memorandum"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Apr — The DPRK Government and the Korean people are resolutely against the formation of a United States-Japan-South Korea triple alliance, a DPRK Foreign Ministry memorandum distributed here today reads. The new aggressive bloc being knocked together by U.S. imperialism in the Far East, the document notes, creates a grave threat for the peoples in Asia and for peace and security all over the world.

The memorandum condemns the importation of mass destruction weapons, including nuclear ones, into South Korea. Sharp criticism is leveled at Washington's attempts to involve Japan's reactionary circles even more deeply in the implementation of its Asian strategy and to turn that country into the Pentagon's nuclear base and bridgehead in the Far East.

At present, the memorandum reads, there already exist bilateral agreements between the United States, Japan and South Korea, and there are active joint "consultative bodies" which constitute the basis of the planned alliance. Joint systems for "air defense," "exchange of military information" and so on have been established. In the event of an emergency it is planned to block the straits around the Japanese archipelago, with the participation of Japan's "Self-Defense Forces" in combat operations.

The memorandum contains a demand for the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops, together with all their deadly weapons, from South Korea and for an end to actions tending to exacerbate the situation and increase the danger of war on the Korean Peninsula.

USSR-MPR COOPERATION COMMISSION MEETS IN MOSCOW

Novikov, Maydar Confer

PM221421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Apr 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] Talks were held 21 April in Moscow between I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and D. Maydar, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] Council of Ministers, on questions of the further development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the MPR.

Cooperation Protocol Signed

LD252125 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 25 Apr 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The 25th session of the Soviet-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission on Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation ended its work in Moscow today. The heads of the delegations -- Comrade Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Damdinjabyn Maydar, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and first Deputy chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers -- signed a protocol on the session. Speaking about the results of the commission's work Comrade Maydar, head of the Mongolian delegation, said in an interview with our correspondent:

[Begin Maydar video recording in Russian] We have been discussing a number of important questions of great interest to Mongolia such as, for instance, cooperation between the Mongolian People's Republic and the USSR in the field of science and technology, power generation and agriculture. Irrigation projects were also discussed, and questions concerning industry and (?local) building materials. We also discussed municipal economy, health and education. (?Our) delegation is pleased with the results. I should like to take this opportunity to thank our Soviet comrades, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government for the great help given to us in the economy, in science and technology. [end recording]

Further Details

PM271605 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Cooperation Is Expanding"]

[Text] The 25th Session of the Soviet-Mongolian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held in Moscow 21-25 April.

In light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 18th Mongolian Revolutionary People's Party [MPRP] Congress, and proceeding from the principles enunciated during the December 1982 Moscow talks between Comrades Yu.V. Andropov and Yu. Tsedenbal, the commission examined questions pertaining to the further expansion of Soviet-Mongolian business relations and the enhancement of their effectiveness.

Questions of the construction and operation of agricultural projects installed in the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] with the USSR's technical assistance were discussed. It was stressed that their utilization is making an active contribution to resolving important problems of the further development of Mongolia's agriculture.

Great attention was given to cooperation in the building of housing and municipal service projects, as well as of consumer services, public health and people's education projects in the MPR. The two sides note with satisfaction that this is exerting great influence on the solution of socioeconomic problems and the further increase of the Mongolian people's living standards.

The results of scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the MPR in 1981-1982 were analyzed. It was noted that this cooperation continued to develop fruitfully. Wide use is made of such forms as the exchange of specialists to study leading experience and improve their training, as well as the exchange of technical blueprints and prototypes of various items and materials.

Stress was laid on the important significance of the maximum utilization of local construction materials and the production capacities of Soviet and Mongolian construction organizations.

The two sides examined the progress in implementing the decisions of the commission's previous session on preparation for spring field work in the MPR in 1983 and on the operation, maintenance and spare parts provision of power installations constructed in the MPR with the assistance of the Soviet Union.

At the conclusion of the session, which was held in an atmosphere of business-like cooperation, fraternal friendship and complete mutual understanding, the two sides signed a protocol.

The Soviet delegation was headed by I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Mongolian by D. Maydar, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers.

MONGOLIA'S BATMONH CONCLUDES MOSCOW STOPOVER

PM250949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "En Route for Home"]

[Text] On 21 April J. Batmonh, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers, who was stopping over in Moscow, left for Ulaanbaatar.

At the airport J. Batmonh was seen off by I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister, and other officials, and also by D. Gotob, Mongolian ambassador to the USSR.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON DRA REVOLUTION DAY

Text of USSR Greetings

PM271126 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, and Comrade Sultan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers:

On behalf of the Soviet people, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government cordially congratulate you, the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council, the DRA Government and all freedom-loving Afghan people on the national holiday -- the fifth anniversary of the April Revolution.

As a result of the victory of the national democratic revolution effected under the PDPA's leadership, the Afghan people have begun to build a new society free from man's exploitation of man and based on the principles of social progress and justice. The PDPA's general course toward carrying out profound socioeconomic transformations and the unswerving implementation of this course find increasingly extensive support from broad sections of the country's population. The Soviet Union notes with satisfaction that the Afghan people, in spite of difficulties, are confidently waging the just struggle against the aggressive forces of imperialism and reaction to realize the lofty aims and tasks of the April Revolution. For 5 years now the PDPA, voicing the will and aspirations of the DRA's progressive and patriotic forces, has been purposefully directing the working people of Afghanistan along the path of the radical restructuring of the life of Afghan society and of boosting the national economy and the people's material well-being and cultural standards.

The Soviet Union treats with respect the DRA's constructive foreign policy aimed at the consistent implementation of the principles of peaceful coexistence, active and positive nonalignment and strengthening friendly relations with other countries, especially neighboring countries. The Soviet Union completely supports the DRA's foreign policy initiatives and efforts, undertaken with a view to achieving a just and all-embracing political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

Following the victory of the April Revolution, the traditional Soviet-Afghan relations of friendship and good-neighborliness became relations of fraternity, revolutionary solidarity and all-around cooperation. Soviet people voice full support for the selfless struggle of the friendly neighboring Afghan people against continuing imperialist interference in the DRA's internal affairs. The people of Afghanistan and its government may continue to count on the internationalist assistance of the Soviet people in the defense of the April Revolution gains.

We wish the friendly Afghan people, the PDPA Central Committee, the Revolutionary Council, the DRA Government and you, dear comrades, further successes in creative work and in the efforts to ensure peaceful conditions for achieving the aims and implementing the tasks of the April Revolution.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers

Rashidov, Karmal Attend Parade

LD271459 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 27 Apr 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A military parade and a demonstration of the working people marking the fifth anniversary of the April Revolution took place in Kabul today. Our correspondent Vladimir Fadeyev reports:

On the rostrum of the Parades Square is Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, members of the Central Committee's Politburo, secretaries of the Central Committee, members of the government, and representatives of foreign delegations that have come to take part in the jubilee festivities. Comrade Rashidov, head of the Soviet party and government delegation, candidate member of the Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, is among them.

[Shots of Babrak Karmal, Rashidov, others on presidium] Guards, students of the higher military educational establishment, the men of the people's militia, students of the Technical Academy and frontier servicemen walk past the rostrum in precise formation. [shots of military and civilians marching]

Despite difficulties caused by the undeclared war, the party and state devote much attention to steadily improving the conditions of life and work for all strata of the country's population. Youths are the main concern of the young revolution and are its hope and its future. Much that is taking place in this country is happening for the first time. It is, for instance, the first time, that a parade of sportsmen is taking place and the first time that girls are participating. It is also the first time that representatives of the country's working class are demonstrating their successes and achievements with such pride on this day. The trust and confidence of the people in the party's and state's revolutionary line is growing daily. And it is this that constitutes the main proof of the invincibility of the revolution, of the irreversibility of Afghanistan's progress along the path of social progress.

Ponomarev at Moscow Reception

LD272344 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] Today Mangal, the DRA ambassador in the Soviet Union, gave a reception on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the April Revolution in Afghanistan. The reception was attended by Candidate Member of the Politburo and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Ponomarev, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Comrade Kholov, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Comrade Nuriyev, leaders of a number of ministries and departments, and representatives of party, administrative and public organizations.

DRA Envoy on Revolution Gains

LD271521 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 27 Apr 83

[From the Vremya Newscast]

[Text] Afghan people today mark their national holiday, the fifth anniversary of the April Revolution. Taking part in our program is Habib Mangal, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the DRA to the USSR.

[Begin Mangal recording, in Russian] Dear Soviet friends: Our revolution is continuing its victorious progress throughout the country. The heroic people of Afghanistan, the PDPA, the DRA Government, headed by Comrade Babrak Karmal who pursued a consistent and wise policy, stand guard over the gains of the revolution.

Despite the undeclared war, unleashed by the world imperialist and reactionary forces of the region against revolutionary Afghanistan, the power of the working people has become stronger. Remnants of counterrevolutionary gangs are being liquidated; many have voluntarily laid down their arms and surrendered. Our fellow countrymen who, due to various reasons, had earlier left Afghanistan, are returning to the motherland and are now actively taking part in the construction of a new and prosperous Afghanistan.

An extensive program of socioeconomic development is being successfully implemented. It is aimed at increasing the prosperity of the working people. Land reform is being implemented in the interests of working peasantry. Considerable successes have been scored in cultural construction, especially in the struggle against illiteracy. The leading force of our society and state is growing and getting stronger. It enjoys all-round support and full confidence of all the working people.

Comrades, the Afghan people are proud that progressive forces of the world and the world socialist system, headed by the great Soviet Union, extend all-round help to us.

Our people, our revolutionary party and DRA people's government will always be grateful for this aid. We consider it our internationalistic and patriotic duty to strengthen in every way the friendly and fraternal Afghan-Soviet relations, at the outset of which stood the great Lenin. The meetings of Comrade Babrak Karmal with Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Moscow have become a new milestone in the cause of further development of cooperation between our countries in all fields, and in the strengthening of friendship and brotherhood between our parties, governments and peoples.

Independent, revolutionary Afghanistan, a member of the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement, is waging a struggle to safeguard reliable peace. We condemn the criminal acts of U.S. imperialism and its accomplices.

The DRA Government is resolutely in favor of political settlement to the situation around Afghanistan. The 5 years that have passed have shown with all obviousness that all designs of imperialism and its attempts to destroy the April Revolution's gains are doomed to failure. The April Revolution is spreading and getting stronger. It is invincible.

Long live revolutionary Afghanistan! Long Live fraternal friendship between the Soviet and Afghan people! Thank you for your attention. [end recording]

Details on Soviet Delegation

PM271411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "For Festivities in Kabul"]

[Excerpt] On 26 April a Soviet party and government delegation headed by Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, left for the DRA at the invitation of the PDPA Central Committee and DRA Government to take part in the celebration of the fifth anniversary of the April Revolution.

The delegation includes Ye.F. Karpova, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, F.A. Tabeyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to the DRA, and I.A. Kulev, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

The Soviet delegation arrived in Kabul the same day.

At Kabul International Airport the delegation was met by Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, and Mahmud Barialay, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee.

DRA Amnesty Offer

PM251039 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Lay Down Your Arms Call"]

[Text] In connection with the fifth anniversary of the April Revolution the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium has declared an amnesty and reduction of the term of punishment for various categories of prisoners, TASS reports.

The DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium has appealed to those who were deceived by enemy propaganda and joined gangs of counterrevolutionaries for various reasons to lay down their arms and voluntarily join the revolution during the period between 27 April and 10 July.

DRA'S DOST DEPARTS MOSCOW FOR KABUL 25 APRIL

PM271327 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Minister's Departure"]

[Text] S.M. Dost, member of the PDPA Central Committee and DRA foriegn minister, departed Moscow for Kabul on 25 April after stopping over here en route from Geneva.

At the airport he was seen off by G.M. Korniyenko, USSR first deputy foreign minister, and other officials.

SOVIET-AFGHAN TRANSSHIPMENT ASSOCIATION CREATED

LD252237 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Text] A new Afghan-Soviet association to operate the Hayratan transshipment base and port has been created. This organization will provide for the operational control of freight turnover between the two countries. Cooperation between our states has considerably expanded in connection with the opening of a road bridge over the Amu-Darya and the first section of the Afghan port of Hayratan. The port is being built with the assistance of Soviet specialists.

U.S. REPEATS 'SOVIET THREAT MYTH' TO ASEAN

LD271414 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0919 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow, 27 Apr (TASS) -- The myth about a "Soviet threat" is the fruit of bourgeois propaganda, whose helmsmen have long been suffering from the incurable disease of anti-Sovietism, the SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper writes today. It became the beloved child of Washington, which fails to get tired from repetition to all and everybody about the "Moscow threat," including to those peoples belonging to the Association of South East Asia States (ASEAN). It is clearly with someone else's voice that the association has started talking about the mythical threat (its members are Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Singapore).

But is the USSR carrying out bloc policies in Southeast Asia and building military bases? Does our country support antigovernment groupings in the states of this region with arms and money? Is the USSR conducting large-scale naval and air maneuvers there?

The paper emphasizes that the USSR's policies with regard to Southeast Asia are consistent and principled. Our well-known proposals on the Persian Gulf are applicable to the whole of the Indian Ocean basin, including its eastern part: not to build foreign military bases or deploy nuclear or other kinds of mass destruction weapons; not to use force or threaten force against the region's countries; and not to interfere in their internal affairs. The facts show that the threat to the region's countries comes from another quarter.

At various times the United States has concluded military agreements with Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, the Philippines, Thailand, Australia and New Zealand. Pentagon bases on the territory of some of these countries safeguard the deployment of aircraft carrier strike formations capable of carrying nuclear weapons.

In connection with the militarization of Japan, the paper notes that its government is starting official consultations with NATO member countries on military-strategic problems, including nuclear weapons questions. Close military cooperation between Japan and NATO fits into Washington's strategy, which intends to turn the Japanese islands into a far eastern flank for NATO. If one bears in mind that even in 1978 the operative zone of the ANZUS bloc (Australia, New Zealand and the United States) was extended to the Indian Ocean, then it becomes clear that Washington's aim is to set its sights on a large area of the planet, including Southeast Asia.

AUSTRALIA EXPELS SOVIET DIPLOMAT; ENOVY RESPONDS

BK270926 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] The retiring Soviet ambassador to Australia, Mr Sudarikov, has left for Moscow insisting that there are no spies among Soviet diplomats in Canberra. The first secretary at the Soviet Embassy, Mr Ivanov, who is being expelled from Australia, is to leave for Moscow tomorrow. His expulsion was ordered last week by the foreign affairs minister, Mr Hayden, who said that Mr Ivanov had been engaged in activities which had threatened Australia's security.

The Soviet ambassador claimed today that all Soviet diplomatic staff firmly honored the rules and acted with respect for local norms in the conduct of their work. He said the Ivanov affair had been a misunderstanding which he regretted, and which had left him with a certain degree of bewilderment. Mr Sudarikov will not comment on whether he expected any retaliation by the Soviet Union for the expulsion of Mr Ivanov.

POLAND WILL 'DEFEAT' MAY DAY DISTURBANCES

PM271140 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Instigators"]

[Text] Warsaw [no date given] -- The Polish press draws attention to the recent activation of the counterrevolutionary underground which, as TRYBUNA LUDU notes, is hatching provocative plans to disrupt the May Day celebrations in the country.

Inspired by anticommunist centers in the West, extremists from the former Solidarity, TRYBUNA LUDU writes, are preparing new antistate actions. The enemies of socialism want to create street incidents and set Pole against Pole. Only failure to think realistically and fierce hatred of socialism can explain the extremist forces' appeal to engineer disturbances aimed at complicating the country's way out of the crisis.

For its part, the newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI notes that the underground antisocialist elements and their foreign instigators are hoping to use the forthcoming May Day as an excuse for new provocative attacks. They are dreaming of turning back the course of events in Poland and have not given up their counterrevolutionary schemes.

This is not the first time that such scenarios have come to light, drawn up by Western subversion centers and aimed at destabilizing the situation in Poland. But the counterrevolutionary underground must remember that this time, too, their antisocialist plans will be defeated, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes in conclusion.

USSR-POLISH NUCLEAR POWER STATION AGREEMENT SIGNED

PM271131 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 17 Apr 83 (Signed to Press 18 Apr 83) p 20

[TASS report: "USSR-Poland: Agreement on Nuclear Power Station Construction"]

[Text] The 38th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid Between the USSR and Poland is now being celebrated. Relations of all-around cooperation between the two countries' peoples took shape and are successfully developing on the firm basis of this historic document.

A new manifestation of the expansion and intensification of Soviet-Polish economic relations is the agreement signed in Moscow recently between the USSR and Polish Governments on cooperation in the construction of the Zarnowiec nuclear power station in Poland. The agreement was signed for the Soviet side by S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and for the Polish side by Foreign Trade Minister T. Nestorowicz and Minister of Mining and Power Industry C. Piotrowski. The signing was attended by S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR.

PATOLICHEV, KOMAROV RECEIVE GDR AWARDS

PM271505 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Presentation of GDR Awards"]

[Text] GDR Ambassador to the USSR E. Winkelmann 22 April presented the Karl Marx Order to N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade. The Golden Star of Friendship Between Peoples Order was awarded to N.D. Komarov, USSR first deputy foreign trade minister. They have been awarded the GDR'S high distinctions for their enormous contribution to the development of trade and economic links between the two countries.

SWEDISH REPORT ON 'FOREIGN SUBMARINES' ATTACKED

LD271551 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1427 GMT 27 Apr 83

[TASS observer Ivan Ablamov report: "Sweden: Who Stands To Gain by This?"]

[Text] Moscow, 27 Apr -- The report of the commission appointed by the government to investigate the "violation" of Swedish territorial waters by foreign submarines in the Stockholm skerries in October 1982, has been read at a Stockholm press conference.

The report affirms that six submarines were involved, three of which, it is pointed out, were so-called minisubmarines on crawler tracks.

Despite the commission's admission of the lack of any direct proof of the nationality of the submarines, contrary to logic the commission rashly alleges on the basis of extremely dubious evidence of "revealed track imprints" that the vessels were Soviet. It is important to note that in the commission's report, in this connection, the conclusion is drawn of...the need to increase military expenditure.

One's attention is drawn to the fact that although the commission, on its own admission, just could not cite any proof (and there could not have been any) that the submarines in question are Soviet, the mass information media of Sweden did not deem it necessary to place the evidence in doubt; some of the media even started speaking of a "crisis in relations between Sweden and the USSR."

It is necessary to stress most categorically the complete lack of foundation of the claims which are being spread. In the autumn of last year it was declared publicly and authoritatively by the Soviet Union that there had been no Soviet submarines in the area of the Stockholm skerries and that there could not have been any. The question arises -- but why repeat over and over again conjectures which have already been refuted?

The conclusion suggests itself that the anti-Soviet campaign around the imaginary "violations" is designed to damage relations between the two countries. Moreover, what stares one in the face is that this campaign is aimed at extracting extra allocations for armaments. Both are in the interests of certain circles, both in Sweden and beyond its borders.

It is a secret to no one that NATO circles would like not only a deterioration of relations between the two countries, but also an overall aggravation of the situation in northern Europe. They would stand to gain by this.

AUSTRIAN SOCIALISTS 'FAILURE' IN ELECTION VIEWED

PM271551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 83 First Edition p 5

[Report by Boris Orekhov under the rubric "Commentator's Column: "When the Votes Had Been Counted"]

[Text] Vienna [no date given] -- Elections to the National Council -- the lower chamber of parliament -- have been held in Austria. They are held here every 4 years. At the previous elections in 1979 victory went to the Austrian Socialist Party [SPÖ], which gained an absolute majority in parliament -- 95 seats out of a total of 183.

In the present elections the Austrian Socialists failed to repeat their previous success. The vote count showed that this time they had gained only 90 seats. That is more than either of the SPOe's two main rival parties (The Austrian People's Party gained 81 seats and the Austrian Freedom Party 12) but not enough to be able to form a cabinet, as in the past, on the basis of a solid parliamentary majority.

In the opinion of local observers, the reason why the Socialists, lost five seats, and with them their absolute parliamentary majority, should be sought primarily in the economic sphere. It was socioeconomic problems like unemployment, the recession in a number of the most important industries and the rise in prices for food and consumer goods which became the "Achilles' heel" of the Socialist government. The opposition parties exploited this during the election struggle.

A new element in the distribution of votes was introduced by the emergence of two new parties on the Austrian political arena, taking an active part in the election struggle -- the "Green" and "Alternative" parties.

The outcome of the elections alters the distribution of political forces and raises a whole series of questions the answer to which will emerge only with time. What options are possible right now for the creation of a new government? There are several. They include the Socialists' formation of a minority cabinet which, it is predicted, will inevitably receive a vote of no confidence from the opposition, and the formation of a coalition government involving various options. A period of political maneuvering, talks, and consultations lies ahead. Only after these will it become known what cabinet will replace the Socialist government which has been in power for 13 years.

A characteristic feature of the parliamentary elections in Austria, and not just the current ones, is the fact that the country's foreign policy -- its course of permanent neutrality -- remains outside the debate and above interparty disputes. This course has been established as the fundamental basis of Austria's state development.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON FRENCH GOVERNMENT RECORD

PM210748 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 83 First Edition p 4

[Dispatch by correspondent I. Shchedrov: "Correcting Course"]

[Text] Paris, April -- Outwardly, the majority of the events which have taken place in France in recent weeks and which have resulted in major changes in the country's political and socioeconomic life have been accomplished in a mundane manner. The March municipal elections which started them off were no sensation: In this first "trial of strength" since the national presidential election and the parliamentary election of 1981, the right-wing forces succeeded in improving their position somewhat. As a whole at local council level neither side gained the upper hand, while in cities with a population of over 30,000 the ruling coalition retained its majority.

Nonetheless, while they did not formally exert any direct influence on the top echelon of power -- the French Parliament and Government -- these elections did show that anxiety is mounting in the country. In the first round of the voting many voters openly voiced their dissatisfaction with unemployment, the deterioration in living conditions, and the rise in the cost of living. The leaders of the parties of the ruling coalition -- the Socialists, Communists, and left radicals -- were obliged to admit this openly.

A week after the municipal battles, all attention shifted to Brussels. The conference there of ministers of finance of the countries belonging to the European Monetary System decided after keen and dramatic debate to revalue the currencies of five countries and devalue three others. In particular the exchange rate of the deutsche mark was raised, while the French franc was devalued by 8 percent against the mark. All this is likely to have a painful effect primarily on France's foreign economic ties since the FRG -- France's major trading partner -- accounts for almost two-fifths of the country's foreign trade deficit.

The internal struggle over ways out of the crisis and the country's further development has been sharply aggravated among the ranks of the Socialists -- the biggest party in the ruling coalition. The question was essentially as follows: to continue the course toward implementing socioeconomic and democratic transformations aimed at resolving the acute problems inherited from the bourgeois parties or, as demanded by the conservative ruling circles in Bonn, London, and Rome which set the tone in the Common Market and the European monetary cooperation fund, to "correct" the country's domestic course by moving to the right to take account of the policy of those capitals. The press reported that the latter was one of the essential conditions put to France in Brussels by its West European partners.

It is believed here that it was precisely disagreement with the change in France's economic policy which caused the resignation in March of leading members of the coalition government -- J. P. Chevenement, minister of scientific research and industry, and M. Jobert, minister of foreign trade. A pamphlet just published here by the left wing of the Socialist Party [PS] whose leader is J.P. Chevenement, sharply criticizes the present "belt-tightening" policy announced by the government and the turn to the right. In particular this document, which has appeared ahead of the PS congress scheduled for the fall, accuses the government of deviating from the PS policy aims and its 1981 election platform.

Back last summer, after the government carried out important socio-economic and democratic reforms, in an atmosphere of mounting economic difficulties and under pressure from the right, the first "pause" was made on this path: wages and prices were "frozen" for 4 months. The country's biggest trade unions sharply opposed this policy. They pointed out that these measures adversely affected primarily the position of the working people, without affecting the interests of big capital.

Washington and its main NATO partners have continued to pressure the French Government. Powerful foreign trade and financial and currency levers and discriminatory measures have been brought into action. Washington declared the notorious "embargo" on supplies of equipment from France and the other West European countries for building the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline. At the same time, the WALL STREET JOURNAL reported, the U.S. ambassador in Paris tried to make France more compliant by threatening to refuse it the $4-billion loan it has requested.

After the failure of Reagan's "embargo," Washington demanded that its European allies restrict trade with the USSR and create an "economic NATO" which, together with other countries, would be joined by France. French capital's "quiet" sabotage of the measures undertaken by the government was supplemented by Washington's policy of artificially raising the dollar exchange rate and playing with bank interest rates, which contributed considerably to the unprecedented growth of France's trade and payments deficit. After all, the country had to pay in dollars for two-thirds of its imports, primarily energy raw material. There is also major leakage of national capital abroad which, according to the most modest calculations, reached Fr60 billion last year.

Despite a number of undoubted achievements in the social sphere on the part of the left-wing majority government, leading to the consolidation of a number of the working people's gains and the strengthening of the state sector's positions, the country's situation is very strained. The state's foreign debt, more than doubling over a year, has reached Fr310 billion. Among the leading capitalist countries France has become the biggest borrower on the currency markets. The present devaluation of the franc has been the third and most painful since the 1981 parliamentary election.

Even during the municipal election campaign the problems of France's future development were the focus of attention for heated discussions between the opposing sides. The bourgeois opposition parties demanded increasingly persistently that progressive transformations be abandoned, that France take its cue from the United States, the FRG, and other capitalist countries governed by right-wing parties; that the Communists withdraw from the government; and that a sharp change in political course be made. At the same time representatives of the left-wing circles, primarily the Communists, advocated the continuation of the course proclaimed in 1981 and again supported by a substantial proportion of voters in the recent municipal elections.

A week after the elections and immediately after the Brussels conference another important event occurred: P. Mauroy's government resigned. The former premier was instructed to form a new cabinet. On the evening of the same day -- 22 March -- P. Mauroy announced the government's composition. While as a whole there were no fundamental changes in the government in terms of composition and party representation, the reshuffle in key economic posts was considerable.

On 25 March the newly formed government proclaimed a "10-point program." It provides for a way out of the crisis on the basis of a "stringency" regime. The main goal this time is the reduction of the foreign trade deficit, while the problems of combating mass unemployment and the continuation of social reforms are relegated to second place. In their commentaries politicians and the French press do not conceal the fact that this "correction" merely takes its cue from the conservative policy of the West European partners who set the terms for the French authorities in Brussels, including "introducing order" into the economy on the basis of well-known models.

To eliminate the foreign trade deficit the new plan provides for a cutback in consumption of Fr64 billion in the very first year by introducing compulsory state loans, reducing budget expenditure, increasing taxes and payments for hospital beds, transport fares, and charges for telephone and municipal services, limiting credit for local organs of power, reducing investments in industry, and a number of other similar measures.

This program has generated sharp criticism from the largest trade union associations. "We declare our disagreement with a number of steps taken by the government." H. Karasucki, general secretary of the General Labor Confederation, stressed. "The government must not delve into the wrong pocket: It must display more energy in taxing large fortunes." In the opinion of E. Maire, leader of the country's second largest trade union center after the General Labor Confederation, the French Democratic Confederation of Labor, "the political choice the government has made runs the risk of causing an increase in the number of unemployed."

In parliament the Communist deputies have come out with a number of serious amendments providing for vigorous steps to combat unemployment and proposing to shift the additional tax burden onto the affluent strata of the population. The Communists have spoken of the need to restore national industry and make better use of the state sector. The chairman of the Communist group in the National Assembly also disagreed with the French Government's domestic policy, which is taking its cue from the policy of a number of other capitalist countries governed by right wingers.

Many provisions of the new government program, the French press notes, are meeting with criticism from many Socialists, as was manifested at a conference of PS National Assembly deputies. The newspaper LE MATIN, which is close to the PS, has published assessments of the new government plan from the Paris University Market [konyunkturnyy] Institute. The plan's implementation, the analysis states, will cause a considerable recession in the French economy. This year and next production growth rates will drop right away to 1 percent and 0.3 percent respectively, while the number of unemployed will increase by 140,000.

The changes have affected not only the economic course and social policy. An ostentatious action has been taken aimed against a large group of employees of the USSR Embassy and other Soviet organizations. The French authorities told them to leave the country. The action was timed to coincide with the start of the parliamentary debate on the new government program. At the same time many mass information organs unleashed a noisy anti-Soviet slander campaign. It was in this atmosphere that shots were fired in Marseille -- bandit attacks were made on the USSR Consulate General and Aeroflot premises. The act of provocation perpetrated against the USSR, the Paris newspaper JOURNAL DU DIMANCHE, known for being close to "Atlantic" circles, notes, in the opinion of certain circles "was supposed, in addition to all the rest, to make it easier for Paris to conduct talks within the NATO framework on unresolved economic issues and strategic problems." A number of commentators in Paris newspapers and magazines are voicing the opinion that one aim of this unprecedented step and the attendant noisy anti-Soviet propaganda campaign is to distract public attention from the notorious "austerity" program.

Nor has the stance adopted by PS first Secretary L. Jospin at the 16th Socialist International Congress in Portugal passed unnoticed here. He was one of the few to defend Reagan's "zero and interim options," which have been sharply criticized by Socialists and Social Democrats in many West European countries as being aimed at undermining the Geneva talks and securing deployment of the U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe.

At the same time eminent public figures and politicians, many ordinary French people and the progressive press are saying with alarm that the step Paris has taken could adversely affect France's domestic political situation and international positions.

USSR, UK DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN MOSCOW

LD280137 Moscow TASS in English 1643 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 27 TASS -- Consultations were held at the Soviet Foreign Ministry on April 25-27 in line with a Soviet-British protocol on consultations between First Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister of the USSR Georgiy Korniyenko and Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister of the USSR Nikita Ryzhov and Parliamentary Deputy Foreign Secretary of Great Britain Malcolm Rifkind. The sides discussed topical international problems of mutal interest and questions of bilateral Soviet-British Relations.

USSR-UK NAVIGATION, LAW OF SEA SYMPOSIUM HELD

LD271803 Moscow TASS in English 1550 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 27 TASS -- The first Soviet-British symposium on the Law of the Sea and international navigation came to a close here today.

It has been notable for a wide exchange of opinions on topical theoretical and practical legal problems, Anatoliy Kolodkin, co-chairman of the symposium, chairman of the Soviet Law of the Sea Association, told a TASS correspondent. The provisions of the new U.N. Law of the Sea Convention, which has already been signed by 120 countries, were the focus of attention of the participants in the symposium.

The lawyers of the two countries also discussed concrete matters of merchant shipping affecting the interests of ship-owning organizations and cargo owners of the USSR and Britain. The importance of these matters is called forth by a considerable volume of Soviet-British sea trade the turnover of which is about two million tonnes a year.

The successful holding of the Soviet-British symposium proves the promising nature of international cooperation in the field of the Law of the Sea. More inadmissible in this connection, Anatoliy Kolodkin emphasised, are arbitrary one-sided actions running counter to the stand of the entire international community and to the decisions of the third U.N. Law of the Sea Conference in which more than 150 states participated. The U.S. Administration's statement on non-recognition of the U.N. convention and simultaneous establishment of a 200-mile economic zone signify an attempt at torpedoing the U.N. decisions on the united and indivisible character of the Law of the Sea Convention.

BURT'S CANCELED GREECE VISIT DRAWS CRITICISM

LD270911 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 26 Apr 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] Richard Burt, aide to the U.S. secretary of state, should have flown to Athens today, but did not. He called off his visit because he found that his planned meeting with Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou would not take place. It was decided that he should be received by neither the head of government nor the foreign minister. They refused this planned meeting when they heard how Richard Burt, while in Ankara 2 days ago, stated that Washington feels it has a duty to help in the modernization of the Turkish Army. On the whole it was good for Burt that he did not go, because the Greeks had prepared a far from friendly reception. Demonstrators went into the streets of Athens shouting "Burt Go Home" and "No to American Bases". I have many times watched and filmed demonstrations in the streets of the Greek capital, but I have probably never seen such a powerful, large spontaneous demonstration as this. [video shows demonstrations in Athens] Participants in the demonstration handed a petition to Parliament calling for the withdrawal of Greece from NATO and protesting against the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Western Europe. Large protest demonstrations against American military bases on Greek territory were held not only in Athens, but also in Salonika and Piraeus.

Today, at the initiative of the Greek Government, talks were halted on the future of American bases in Greece. In a statement broadcast on television, Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou stressed that the talks will not be continued if there is no preliminary agreement achieved on two -- as he expressed it -- critical issues. [video shows Papandreou during his TV broadcast] These are the periods in which the new agreements are to be in force and the obligation of the United States to maintain a balance of forces in the region, that is, between Turkey and Greece. Andreas Papandreou stated that as long as the American side does not intend to accept these conditions, there is no sense in continuing the talks.

SOVIET-SYRIAN FRIENDSHIP WEEK ENDS 26 APRIL

PM271512 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS Report: "Friendship Days"]

[Text] On 26 April the Soviet-Syrian friendship days came to an end in our country.

Public meetings, soirees, gatherings and rallies were held in Moscow and Armenia. The speeches stressed that Soviet people are concerned by the aggravation of the situation in the Near East through the fault of Israel and with direct encouragement from U.S. imperialist circles. The USSR public restated its solidarity with the struggle of the Syrian and other Arab peoples to establish a just and lasting peace in this region.

The varied program for the friendship days, which included exhibitions and movie shows, lectures and concerts, made it possible to gain a deeper knowledge of the life of the friendly country's people and their history.

Taking part in the days' events was a delegation from the Arab Syrian-Soviet Friendship Society headed by A.K. Bilal, first secretary of the Tartus Province Ba'th Party Committee.

Syria's Bilal on Soviet Support

LD271912 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] Dear listeners: Soviet-Syrian Friendship Week has ended. The basic festivities of this week took place in Yerevan, the capital of Soviet Armenia. Our correspondent has met with 'Abd al-Karim Bilal, head of the Syrian delegation to the Soviet-Syrian Friendship Week, who made the following statement in an interview:

[Begin recording] The Syrian people, with its children, young men, women and aged, fully and highly appreciate the stands of support and aid of the USSR, the true and loyal friend of the Arabs. The latest statement [by the USSR Government on the Middle East] has played and will play a major role in raising the morale of our people and enhancing their ability to confront the expected Israeli aggression, which has the full support of U.S. imperialism.

We, the Syrain Arab-Soviet Friendship Society delegation, have come to the Soviet Republic of Armenia at the invitation of the Soviet-Syrian Friendship Society. We would [words indistinct] the constant positive stands of the USSR and the Soviet peoples in general in support of our struggle. We have known these stands in the past, know them at present and will know them in the future. The Soviet peoples, led by the CPSU, stand firmly and constantly on the side of the struggle of peoples.

During our visit to Armenia, and as a result of our tour and the meetings we have held in the various regions, we have felt that the entire people here sympathize with and appreciate the struggle of the Arab people in general and the Syrian people's struggle in particular.

The friendship celebrations and the rallies held in the various towns and regions were popular national festivities reflecting the mutual friendship, amity and respect that exist between the two friendly peoples -- the Syrian Arab people and the Soviet Armenian people. [end recording]

SOVIET SCIENTIST CITED ON SUPPORT FOR ISRAEL

TA222008 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1800 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] We are today hosting in our studio a well-known Soviet scientist, Professor (Ilia Kramer). (Ilia Kramer) says that after the war, when the question of the establishment of an independent Jewish state arose, the Soviet Union was among those who raised their voices in support of such a solution. When we supported the establishment of the State of Israel alongside a Palestinian-Arab state, we could not imagine that chauvinistic circles would get control over Israel.

Regrettably, the State of Israel, under the control of these circles, has turned into the major cause of tension in the Middle East, of the danger of war which may spread from this region to Europe and the entire world. The Israeli leaders have apparently fostered a conception whereby they can rely on U.S. backing and do what they please throughout the region. However, this concept is mistaken, and (Ilia Kramer) expresses his confidence that history will prove that this Israeli policy, which dooms Israel to perpetual confrontation with the neighboring Arab countries, is bound to fail. The Soviet Union does not share the opinion of those radical circles in the Arab world which rule out Israel's right for independent existence. However, we are also certain that Israel should change its policy toward the neighborhing Arab countries and the Palestinians. Israel has no right to trample on others' legitimate rights. Only a change in the official Israeli policy will lead to a peaceful settlement in the region and will guarantee the security of the State of Israel.

Our stance regarding the Middle East conflict is clear and unequivocal. We are in favor of a peaceful settlement in the region, of guaranteeing the right of all regional countries for independent existence, of granting the Palestinians a right to set up a sovereign state and of the returning of all Israeli-occupied territories. We stand by those Israelis who have the courage and daring to oppose the policy of aggression and expansionism, the liquidation of the Palestinians and the atrocities which were and are still being perpetrated in Lebanon.

FURTHER COMMENT ON SHULTZ VISIT TO MIDDLE EAST

Trying To Outflank PLO

PM271120 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Posthaste"]

[Text] Washington, 26 Apr -- U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz' Near East tour is continuing. The trip has been made "posthaste" and is aimed at salvaging the so-called Near East "Reagan plan" in view of the fact that the plan, according to NEWSDAY, is suffering "complete failure." This mission, undertaken on personal instructions from the U.S. President, "consists in attempting to revive at least some components of U.S. policy in the Near East," THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR notes.

At a press conference held before Shultz' departure from Washington, Reagan was obliged to admit that the outcome of the talks between Jordan and the PLO dealt a grave blow to his plan which, as is well known, is a continuation of the anti-Arab Camp David deal. As is well known, after these meetings in Amman, the Jordanian Government stated that it did not intend to enter into talks with Israel and the United States without the PLO'S full authority.

In this connection R. Reagan noted pointedly that unless the PLO or, to be more specific, the radical forces in that organization abandon "demands unacceptable to the United States, we must all go our separate ways." Answering journalists' retort that the PLO and Jordan did not agree, the U.S. President said: "Perhaps we ourselves are exaggerating the PLO'S importance. Talks should not depend on whether or not the PLO takes part in them."

These remarks of Reagan's concerning the PLO, which are at variance with the decision of the pan-Arab conference in Fes and the UN resolutions, have attracted special attention and have been condemned here.

However, according to NEWSDAY, Shultz intends during his trip to employ the traditional methods of U.S. diplomacy -- to resort to arm twisting and dollar blackmail with respect to the Arab countries. The press also draws attention to the fact that this trip has coincided with the activation of Israel's preparations for a new act of aggression, this time against Syria.

Visit to Israel

LD272313 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 27 Apr 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Shultz arrived in Israel today. He was met by Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir at the airport. [video shows Shultz descending from plane and being met by Shamir and other officials] Before that the head of the U.S. State Department had been to Cairo, where he had talks with the Egyptian president. He also plans to visit Beirut and, possibly, the capitals of other Arab states. However, American observers believe Israel is the most important stop on his tour.

The head of the American foreign policy department is supposed to save what is left of Reagan's so-called plan for a Near East settlement. Shultz has a thankless mission. He is to convince the Arabs that he is putting pressure on Begin by demanding the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. Israeli radio reported today that Shultz had brought new American proposals that are said to guarantee the security of Israel's northern border. They envisage the creation of a joint observation committee that would include representatives of the United States, Israel and Lebanon and would control security measures in southern Lebanon. In return Tel Aviv would reduce its presence in that region and agree to reduce the powers of its vassal, Major Haddad.

If this report corresponds with reality, then this is the implementation of the American plan, which we have already predicted. Using the results of Israeli aggression, Washington intends to step up its military and political presence in Lebanon -- that is, this is a repeat of what happened on the Sinai Peninsula.

All this, of course, has nothing to do with the interests of Lebanon or other Arab states. Moreover, by all accounts, Begin is so sure of unconditional American support that for the moment there is no sign of his government seriously studying the question of withdrawing of its forces from Lebanese territory without receiving major political or territorial compensation in exchange. In any case, Israeli Defense Minister Arens has admitted that the number of Israeli troops in Lebanon has trebled the number that took part in last year's aggression.

MOSCOW REVIEWS CIA ACTIVITIES IN IRAQ

LD272053 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] After the Iraqi monarch was overthrown and the republican regime was established there in 1958, the CIA embarked on intensive subversive activity against this Arab state. Among those measures was attempted economic subversion of the young Iraqi Republic. The Iraqi AL-JUMHURIYAH gave details of that attempt at the beginning of 1963. At that time the Iraqi frontier guards captured a group of smugglers trying to bring huge quantities of counterfeit banknotes into Iraq. Investigations showed that those banknotes were printed by the American CIA and were sent to Iraq from the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. The CIA also embarked on an activity of a different kind: It tried to organize an espionage network in Iraq. For instance, the Iraqi press reported that in 1968 alone the Iraqi security forces discovered three espionage centers. It became evident that the CIA was working closely with Israeli intelligence. Zionists who were in contact with the CIA and Israeli intelligence at the same time worked in two of those three centers. It also became known that the CIA practiced terrorism against Iraqi citizens. On 4 October 1967 Baghdad's AL-JUMHURIYAH said that the agency engineered the assassination of two Iraqi pilots, namely (Shakir Mahmud Yusuf) and (Hamid ad-Dahi). Those two pilots were killed by the agency's agents because they found out about the plot the CIA was trying to organize in cooperation with Israeli intelligence.

The CIA uses a complete set of subversion means against Iraq. In 1980 (Wilbur Eveland), a former CIA agent, published a book entitled "Ropes of Sand -- America's failure in the Middle East." In this book he prints a clear picture of the CIA's filthy activity in the Middle East. Referring to Iraq, the author points out that the CIA resorted to the most treacherous methods in an effort to weaken the country's national unity and did its utmost to foil a political solution of the Kurdish problem. At Washington's orders the CIA tried to (?prolong) the clashes in northern Iraq as long as possible. For this purpose the agency used its two allies, namely the shah of Iran's SAVAK and Israeli intelligence. Intelligence weapons were sent to Iraq for the mercenaries through the shah. This was asserted by the Lebanese (Sawt al-Urubah), who said that employees of the CIA infiltrated into northern Iraq pretending that they were diplomats or journalists and there they did the impossible to renew the armed clashes. As in many other Arab countries, the CIA tried to organize a plot to overthrow the Iraqi Government, which was not to U.S. imperialism's liking. For instance, the agency embarked on such attempts in 1969. The conspirators discovered and arrested by Iraqi security confessed that at that time the CIA had prepared a plan to implement a military coup in Iraq with the aim of forming a government to please and suit the United States. This is what the Iraqi information media said.

After the shah's regime in Iran was overthrown and SAVAK was liquidated, the CIA embarked on yet closer and closer cooperation with the Israeli intelligence service, Mossad. The Israeli forces' barbaric raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor near Baghdad in 1981 was carried out through the agency's cooperation with Mossad. Even the Western press reported that the Israeli aircraft were guided to the Iraqi targets by the American AWACS aircraft. Many facts show that the United States and Israel exchange roles and are doing their utmost to prevent an end to the armed struggle between Iran and Iraq and to separate Iraq from the rank of Arab countries that adopt and anti-imperialist stand.

FOURTH FRELIMO PARTY CONGRESS OPENS 26 APRIL

USSR Delegation Attends

PM271421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 83 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Fourth Frelimo Party Congress"]

[Text] Maputo, 26 Apr -- "Defending the fatherland, overcoming backwardness, building socialism!" -- it was under this slogan that the Fourth Congress Mozambique National Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party -- the Mozambique workers' vanguard party -- began its work here today. It is attended by about 700 party delegates from the country's various provinces and over 70 delegations from the communist and workers' parties, national liberation movements and progressive organizations of the whole world.

Taking part in the congress' work is a CPSU delegation headed by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture.

On the congress agenda are the most important questions of party, state and economic building in Mozambique, the election of the party's leading organs, the introduction of changes to the party program and rules and the adoption of directives for the country's economic and social development. The drafts of the new state anthem and the design of the republic's flag have been submitted for examination by the congress delegates.

Samora Machel, party chairman and president of Mozambique, delivered the Frelimo Party Central Committee report.

Machel Delivers Party Report

LD271241 Moscow TASS in English 0707 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] Maputo, April 27 TASS -- TASS correspondents Yevgeniy Alekseyev and Valentin Osipov report:

The actions of imperialism which tries to regain the positions lost as a result of the victories of peoples in the struggle for independent development and peace have led to a dangerous worsening of the international climate, said chairman of the Frelimo Party, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique Samora Machel. He delivered a report of the Central Committee of the Party at the fourth congress of the party that opened here on Tuesday. The imperialist circles are building up the arms race unprecedented for its scope, are creating new seats of tension, resorting to interference in internal affairs of other countries and outright military aggression.

The Frelimo Party, the speaker said, expresses concern over the attempts of some NATO countries to deploy new medium-range missiles in Europe this year. It is absolutely clear, he said, that this will make it more difficult to preserve peace and will interfere with the successful holding of the talks in Geneva.

The Frelimo Party, Samora Machel said, comes out in support of general and complete disarmament, for the ending of the arms race, liquidation of seats of tension and military bases that were set up in various areas of the world and threaten independence of peoples.

The African Continent, Samora Machel said, remains an object of imperialist intervention whose main aim is to impose neo-colonialist domination in strategically important areas. The racist South African regime is the main instrument of imperialism in southern Africa. It is used for the destabilization of the political and economic situation in neighbouring countries.

The Frelimo Party condemns resolutely the agression against Angola and on behalf of the Mozambican people, expresses complete solidarity with the heroic fraternal people of Angola.

The Pretoria regime is waging an undeclared war against Mozambique, sending into its territory gangs of mercenaries that are trained and armed in the Republic of South Africa.

The Frelimo Party rejects with indignation the attempts of the West and the Republic of South Africa to link the solution of the Namibian problem with withdrawal of Cuban internationalist forces from Angola and expresses complete support for the Namibian people waging the struggle under the leadership of South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), its sole lawful representative.

The speaker pointed to the importance of Mozambique's cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries, the cooperation that develops on the basis of ideological unity and proletarian internationalism. This cooperation, he said, is the main direction of the foreign policy of the People's Republic of Mozambique. It is only socialism that can lead to complete economic independence and social progress. Countries of the socialist community set an example to developing countries and are their natural allies in the struggle for the glorious future.

The Mozambican people, the speaker said, wholly supports the idea of turning the Indian Ocean into a nuclear-free zone and a peace zone. The construction of the new and the modernization of the existing military bases, including the one of the Diego Garcia Island, represents a threat to security of the peoples of the countries of the region.

Samora Machel condemned the imperialist plans of the destabilisation of the situation on the Asian Continent, including the attempts to overthrow the lawful governments in Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

Touching upon the situation in the Middle East, Samora Machel said Israel's intrusion into Beirut and the destruction of Beirut, the genocide with regard to the Arab people of Palestine is part of the Zionist plan to establish Tel Aviv's domination in the region. The Frelimo Party assesses these actions of Israel as a crime against humanity and demands that Lebanon's occupation be immediately and unconditionally ended.

In an effort to arrest the progressive transformations in Latin American countries, the reactionary forces are increasing the backing for the dictatorial regimes in the region, specifically in El Salvador, the speaker said. Imperialism tries to achieve international isolation of Cuba, Nicaragua, and Grenada. The Frelimo Party expresses complete solidarity with the struggle of the peoples of Grenada and Nicaragua to uphold their independence.

A considerable part of the report is devoted to the situation within the country and in the Frelimo Party. The report says that great political, economic, social and cultural changes have taken place in the people's republic in the time since it achieved independence. Discrimination and oppression have been eliminated. Education, medical aid and other social services have become accessible to all citizens of the country.

In the period since the third congress of the Party, the gross national product increased by 11.6 percent. Structural changes have taken place in the economy. The principles of planning have been introduced. As much as 85 percent of commodities is now produced on the basis of planning. The state sector is steadily developing. It accounts now for 70 percent of commodities.

In the reviewed period, the ranks of the Party were replenished by tens of thousands of activists, the Party's role and prestige among the people heightened, the ties with public organizations strengthened, says the report. The Party has become truly a steering and guiding force of Mozambican society.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON NAMIBIA HELD IN PARIS

USSR Leadership Sends Greetings

PM251520 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Apr 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the participants in the international conference in support of the Namibian people's struggle for independence:

We cordially greet the participants in the international conference in support of the Namibian people's struggle for independence!

Solidarity with the peoples struggling against colonialism to attain their independence is one of the fundamental principles of Soviet foreign policy. Loyal to its international duty, the Soviet Union renders consistent support to the Namibian people's just struggle against colonial domination waged under the leadership of the South West African People's Organization, their sole, genuine and legitimate representative.

The UN Organization and its Security Council have passed many resolutions aimed at ensuring the legitimate interests of the Namibian people and their right to self-determination and independence. Nevertheless, these resolutions are crudely flouted by the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa [RSA], which holds the Namibians in the clutches of colonial slavery by the force of arms and terror. The "frontline" African states are a permanent target for aggressive and subversive actions by this regime.

The criminal actions by the RSA racists present a serious threat to international peace and security. It is perfectly clear to see that the racists would not have been able to carry on so provocatively had they not had the benefit of support from imperialist circles which openly proclaim the racist clique which dominates in the RSA to be their "historic ally."

The Soviet Union resolutely condemns the attempts by the RSA racist regime and its imperialist protectors to retain its domination in Namibia and confirms its unwavering solidarity with the courageous struggle waged by the Namibian people for freedom and independence. It stands firmly on the side of the "frontline" African states which are resolutely rebuffing the aggressions by South African racists.

The Soviet people demand an immediate end to the unseemly maneuvers by the United States and other Western states aimed at wrecking the resolutions of the UN Organization regarding the granting of true independence to Namibia. It is the direct duty of the UN organization and of its Security Council in the first place to take all necessary steps so that a just settlement of the Namibian problem is achieved in the nearest possible future.

The Namibian people have the inalienable right to free and independent development!

We wish your conference success in its work.

[Signed] USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

USSR Council of Ministers

Ilichev on Supporting Independence

LD270943 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1730 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Paris, 26 Apr (TASS) -- Leonid Ilichev, the head of the Soviet delegation and deputy USSR foreign minister, spoke at today's session of the international conference in support of the struggle of the Namibian people for independence which is taking place here.

The policy of whipping up tension conducted by the present U.S. Administration and its reliance on force, threatens mankind with the danger of nuclear warfare in which there would be neither victor nor vanquished, he said. The policy of reviving the "cold war" and spiraling the arms race is accompanied by the kindling of regional conflicts in which imperialism uses regimes that have long been its accomplices as "strike forces". In Africa this is the aggressive racist regime of Pretoria, which President Reagan has declared to be an "historic ally" of the United States. This is why the present conference has profound political meaning. Speaking in support of the just struggle of the people of Namibia, it is at the same time promoting the elimination of one of the dangerous hotbeds of tension and serving the interests of the preservation and consolidation of general peace.

It is no secret to anyone that the aggressiveness of the Republic of South Africa [RSA] would have been ended long ago if it were not for the direct support that it receives from Western countries and Israel in the political, economic and military, including nuclear, fields.

The idea put forward by the United States of so-called "linkage" of the resolution of the problem of decolonization of Namibia with a withdrawal of Cuban military personnel from Angola is the height of political cynicism. Completely different issues are being discussed -- in the one instance the right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and independence and in the other a sovereign decision by Angola to secure itself against an aggressor.

The idea of "linkage" is in pursuance of different aims. It is clearly designed to see the problem of the decolonization of Namibia in the context of "confrontation between East and West". The meaning of such a maneuver is clear -- to place the Namibian people in the position of a "hostage," whose fate depends on whether the claims of the United States to global hegemony are satisfied, Leonid Ilichev pointed out.

One cannot fail to see the fallaciousness and danger of such a policy. The UN General Assembly, independent Africa and the recent conference of nonaligned countries in Delhi quite justly condemned in the most emphatic manner this worthless political game. It is our firm conviction that the resolution of the Namibia problem lies along the path of implementation of the UN decisions on Namibia in their entirety, including Resolution 435 of the Security Council.

The thing now is to force the RSA and those who sponsor Pretoria to cease their sabotage of the relevant UN decisions.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, L. Ilichev stressed, it is for securing in the shortest period possible genuine independence for Namibia on the basis of preserving its unity and territorial integrity, including Walvis Bay and the coastal islands, and for giving complete authority to the people of Namibia under the aegis of SWAPO, an organization recognized by the United Nations, by the OAU and by the Nonaligned Movement as its only true representative.

In the face of the dangerous situation building up in southern Africa, we call upon the conference to take decisive action, the head of the Soviet delegation stated.

INITIAL REACTION TO REAGAN'S SPEECH TO CONGRESS

Designed for 'Simpletons'

LD281325 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1146 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Washington, 28 Apr (TASS) -- President R. Reagan has delivered a speech at a joint session of Congress on U.S. policy in Central America which has once again demonstrated that U.S. ruling circles have failed to learn any lessions from recent history and are continuing to rely on brute force in their attempts to turn back the course of history.

It is apparent from Reagan's statements that Washington is filled with panic and fear over the anti-imperialist movement which is gathering strength in this region and the growing struggle of peoples for national independence and sovereignty and against foreign -- above all, American -- domination. He presented the victory of the Cuban revolution, the toppling of the bloody Somoza regime in Nicaragua, the successful actions of the Salvadoran people against the pro-American regime and the growing actions of patriots in Guatemala and other countries of the region as a threat to "the national security of all the countries of the Americas."

Distorting the real aims of the national liberation movement, the U.S. President maintained that they allegedly consist of "destabilizing the entire region from the Panama Canal to Mexico." He represented the matter in such a way as if the crisis situation in Central America were the result of the action of a handful of "professional partisans," "supporters of the same philosophy which is rooted in Nicaragua, Cuba and in the Soviet Union." Such statements have been clearly designed for simpletons.

It is not the USSR, Cuba or Nicaragua but the United States itself which drives to despair millions among the masses of the Central American states by its expansionist, imperialist policy and leaves them no other choice but to rise with weapons in hand to struggle with foreign enslavers and their local henchmen for their liberty and independence. It is no secret to anybody that the United States has always seen Central America as its domain, an appendage for agricultural produce and raw materials and a reservoir of cheap labor. Dictators which rule there have held power only at the pleasure of the United States and for all intents and purposed serve as the U.S. monopolies' managers, ruthlessly exploiting the peoples of these countries and plundering their national resources. El Salvador is a typical example of the antipopular essence of such regimes. Reagan, lavishing praise on the "democratic undertakings" of the Salvadoran regime, was forced to admit that "there are still serious problems there with respect to human rights and in the field of law and that the peaceful population is being subjected to violence."

Over the course of many decades Washington has mercilessly robbed the Central American peoples. The following figure can give some idea of the scale of this robbery: from its semicolony Puerto Rico alone, the United States annually extorts $2.5 billion net profit. And Puerto Rico is, after all, far from being the richest Latin American country. Having fleeced the peoples of the region and thus inflamed the revolutionary struggle, Washington is trying to extinguish it by beginning to speak hypocritically of the need to "help" these peoples. But even these pathetic crumbs from the lord's table which the American President promised will be used first of all to build up military supplies to the "key" American "allies", such as El Salvador and Honduras, on which Washington is mainly counting in the struggle against the national liberation movements, to strengthen the police and repressive organs of other countries of the region which are oriented towards American "democracy", and to give new handouts to the ruling elites.

Reagan's speech on the situation in Latin America received special propagandist support [obespecheniye]. For the first time in 2 years both houses of Congress were convened for a joint session in order to hear the President on a foreign policy issue. Reagan's speech was advertized beforehand as one of the most important in his presidency. However, the speech did not contain any surprises. As THE NEW YORK TIMES noted, it essentially became a repeat of the well-known position of the administration. To all appearances, the White House needed the hullabaloo in order to prepare the public for new U.S. adventures in the region which doubtless are already being planned at the CIA and the Pentagon, and in order to get the necessary funds for this out of the taxpayers.

Announces Special Ambassador

LD280644 Moscow TASS in Russian 0626 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Washington, 28 April (TASS) -- President Reagan has delivered a speech to a joint sitting of both houses of Congress in which he set out the policy of his administration in Central America. He claimed that the United States and the entire Western world is threatened by a "terrible danger" as a consequence of the revolutionary events in that region. Trying to shift the blame for the intensification of tension and military conflicts in Central America, the President slandered the democratic Government of Nicaragua. According to Reagan, it transpires that it is not Nicaragua that has become the victim of American aggression but that Nicaragua itself is allegedly "threatening" its neighbors. The issue of subversive activities against Nicaragua that have been unleashed by the American secret services was passed over in silence in the speech.

The President announced the appointment of a special U.S. ambassador in Central America who has been provided with wide powers for interference in the internal affairs of the region. He called on Congress to support his program of military and economic "aid" to pro-U.S. regimes of the region, primarily the antipopular junta in El Salvador.

Replying to Reagan, Democratic Senator C. Dodd called on him to consider the lessons of the past and abandon the policy of support for the forces of repression that will inevitably lead the United States to defeat. Sticking to a fundamentally unjust course, said the senator, is "plain and elementary stupidity."

U.S. CONGRESS DISCUSSES AID TO EL SALVADOR

LD280108 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 27 Apr 83

[From "The World Today" Program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] A U.S. Congress subcommittee for operations abroad has voted in favor of providing the puppet regime in El Salvador with another $30 million of emergency aid for military purposes. Thus it has halved the amount asked for by the Reagan administration, and even the decision to provide these funds was taken by a small majority -- seven against five. One congressman underscored that he would not like the United States to render military aid to a regime that organizes murder against completely innocent, peaceful people, including four American Nuns.

Hypocritical statements by representatives of the Washington administration, like the following by Jeane Kirkpatrick, the U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations, are having less and less effect on U.S. lawmakers. [video shows Kirkpatrick making a statement] She claimed that the United States is protecting democracy in El Salvador, but what sort of democracy is it when even U.S. Attorney General Smith, who has just been to El Salvador, was himself forced to admit that the authorities are covering up the murder of civilians in that country.

In order to win the approval of U.S. lawmakers for its policy in Central America, President Reagan decided to take an unusual step. He is appearing today before a joint session of the U.S. Congress in order to put personal pressure on congressmen and persuade them to support his proposals for a sharp increase in military aid to El Salvador.

American observers view this latest demarche of the White House rather skeptically. If it were not for U.S. military aid the present regime in El Salvador would not last more than a few months in power. This was the conclusion drawn made by the influential American newspaper THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, which emphasizes that this opinion is currently shared by the majority of political observers both in El Salvador itself and in the United States. The latest injection of dollars will not radically alter the situation.

American observers are particularly alarmed by the fact that in official Washington circles the question is again being raised as to whether U.S. troops should be sent to El Salvador in order to prevent the coming of left-wing forces into power. The shadow of Vietnam has again loomed over the United States.

CUBA PROTESTS U.S. SPYPLANE VIOLATES AIRSPACE

PM270958 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Apr 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS dispatch: "Protest Note"]

[Text] Havana, 26 Apr -- The Cuban Government has made a decisive protest to the American Administration over the impudent new provocation of U.S. imperialism against revolutionary Cuba.

As is noted in the protest published in the newspaper GRANMA on 19 April -- the day when the Cuban people were solemnly celebrating the 22d anniversary of the defeat of the imperialist aggression at Playa Giron -- an American SR-71 spyplane violated the country's airspace, flying from west to east over national territory and back again.

Despite the fact, the document points out, that espionage from the air is effected against our country by various technical means including buzzing the territory along the border and from satellites, -- which are in any case inadmissible and hostile actions with regard to Cuba -- there have been no direct violations of the republic's airspace or waters for the last 8 years.

The present espionage action is a deliberate and considered act of provocation against Cuba, which attests to imperialism's aggressive and sinister designs.

This provocation, the Cuban Government's note says, coincides with the Solid Shield-83 maneuvers which pose a threat to Cuba's peace and security and to stability in Central America. Large contingents of U.S. troops, naval ships and air force planes are taking part in them. In addition, individual units in florida and at U.S. bases in Panama have been put on combat alert at the same time.

It is necessary, the document stresses, to watch these military preparations and maneuvers with particular care, bearing in mind the Reagan Administration's aggressive interventionist policy in Central America, which is encountering increasingly active resistance from the American public with every passing day. In addition, it is also necessary to bear in mind that the U.S. election campaign is entering a new stage and that foreign policy adventures may be directly linked with the aims of participants.

PRAVDA REPORTS ZAMBRANO MOSCOW LUNCHEON SPEECH

PM271625 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report on speech by Venezuelan Foreign Minister Zambrano at 25 April Kremlin luncheon in his honor under general heading: "Soviet-Venezuelan Talks"]

[Excerpt] In his reply speeach [to A.A. Gromyko], J. Zambrano expressed thanks for the invitation to visit the Soviet Union and the warm reception accorded him.

We have come here, the minister said, to exchange opinions, and we have brought to your country the voice and feelings of present-day democratic Venezuela which is an inalienable part of Latin America, a continent known for its historical traditions of independence, a freedom and integration; and also with a view to strengthening our people's friendship.

This year sees the 66th anniversary of the revolution which led the foundation of the formation of your great state, in whose birth and establishment Vladimir Ilich Lenin's decisive participation can be highlighted. This year we are also celebrating the centenary of the death of Karl Marx. The influence of these two men is interwoven forever with the spiritual life of your great nation, which is the center of the political and spiritual processes which opened an important new page of world history.

The present international situation, the minister continued, the tension and the expansion of conflict situations and disputes oblige us to think seriously. The present international community is marked by increasing interdependence and interconnections between the peoples, and in this connection it is essential to further strengthen the principles of solidarity and human fraternity. Only sincere dialogue, mutual understanding and joint efforts will help to strengthen detente and promote the creation of a climate of trust and stability which would lead to the establishment of the firm, lasting peace which is the supreme ideal of mankind and what mankind demands from its leader leaders. The role and responsibility of the great powers are increasing. They have to play their part in the efforts to resolve the difficult task of searching for specific agreements safeguarding peace and international security.

The elimination of the threat of the outbreak of a new world war and the creation of conditions under which the principle of the nonuse of force will be respected are an urgent task. At the same time it is essential to promptly set about attaining universal and total disarmament which could assure the effective prohibition of nuclear armaments and eliminate forever the threat looming over man's very existence.

Without resolving these problems, without genuine detente, seats of conflicts will persist in the world -- conflicts which divert enormous human and economic resources essential for improving people's living conditions and enhancing their well-being.

Of no less concern to us is the deterioration of the international economic situation, which is a heavy burden for the Third World countries suffering from the crisis which reflects the injustice of the existing international economic order.

As Venezuelan President Dr L. Herrera Campins has noted, peace is not only a state of the international situation from which military conflicts and fierce clashes between different nations have been ruled out. Peace for people and for the peoples is also their spiritual stance based on the awareness that only the peoples and people can understand and assess the ideals of justice, truth and freedom.

The international economic crisis which is the result of the disorder existing in the international currency and financial system is affecting the Latin American countries particularly gravely. The enormous and heavy foreign debt burden is joined today to the traditional and systematic blocking of our exports and the constant deterioration of the terms of commodity exchange with the industrially developed countries. Big changes are emerging at the level of cooperation among the states of our continent, which we expect will develop into a lessesing of our dependence and the reduced possibility of harm to our economies. The developing countries' solidarity is strengthening.

We are consider it very important and urgent to implement growing cooperation and to expand dialogue between the South and the East. Proceeding from this conviction, we have undertaken a search for various paths making it possible for our country to come closer to the socialist countries of East Europe and on other continents. Last year the first official economic delegation from our government visited several socialist countries, including the Soviet Union, in order to specify the paths for broader, more stable cooperation in the economic and trade sphere between our countries. We hope that these efforts of ours will be supplemented by visits by trade delegations to all East European countries in order to seek with them opportunities and paths for expanding our relations.

Relations between Venezuela and the Soviet Union, J. Zambrano said, have developed in an atmosphere of cordial friendship and respect which are the pride of our peoples.

In 1968 Moscow played host to Venezuelan delegations -- one political, the other economic. Later a great contribution was made to the development of our cultural relations.

We have now approached the stage of holding political talks at which we can usefully exchange and most sincerely set forth our viewpoints which sometimes do or do not coincide and which are a reflection of our mutual desire for peace, peaceful coexistence and mutual respect.

The talks which have taken place confirm our interest in developing and strengthening relations of friendship between our countries and, on this basis, developing contacts in the political, cultural and trade spheres between our two countries.

Addressing A.A. Gromyko, the Venezuelan foreign minister voiced profound thanks from his country to the Soviet Government and people for the program of events which is being mounted in the Soviet Union in a connection with the 200th anniversary of the liberator Simon Bolivar.

The luncheon was attended by G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, the leaders of a number of ministries and departments and other officials, and by B. Bermudez, Venezuelan ambassador to the USSR.

MOSCOW REJOINDER ON COLOMBIAN PAPERS' CANARD

LD271831 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Ruslan Tuchnin "Rejoinder": "A Cheap Trick"]

[Text] Anti-Soviet falsification is a commonplace element in Western reactionary propaganda; newspaper canards are constantly flying about in their (?wretched) ugly plumage.

They cannot fly far -- the lie which weighs them down is too heavy. One after another they are launched, to be picked up by some politically unaware people.

The Colombian newspapers REPUBLICA and EL ESPECTADOR decided to practise such canard-mongering, doing it in a vulgar and crude manner. As the saying goes, the form was totally at one with the content. The absurd nonsense is loaded with such impudence that it is simply amazing. Judge for yourself.

Allegedly, some document or other was found belonging to Colombian partisans, and, according to the old-fashioned hackneyed recipe, the hand of Moscow was immediately discovered to be involved. It was no more and no less than an order to partisan groups to combine their efforts and to create the independent republic of Amazonia. And, the falsifiers report, if this order were not fulfilled, then the partisans could not expect any more help. That was the state of play -- either they created their own state, or they would be left to the mercy of fate.

It would not be worth writing seriously about all these inventions, were it not for the fact that behind the piled up rubbish, in the thick fog of falsification, there is a glimpse of a dirty political design. Either because of excessive haste, or simply due to lack of imagination of the creator of this canard, this time the well known omnious signature of the U.S. CIA stood out especially clearly. Doesn't the heavyweight press in the United States constantly belabor its readers with the same cock-and-bull stories about fictitious arms supplies to Salvadoran partisans? Is it not the same kind of fable about the Soviet-Cuban danger which runs through the propaganda channels from Washington?

Those who lifted their pens in order to attempt to cast a shadow on the Soviet Union know perfectly well that it builds its relations with Colombia and other countries on the principles of noninterference in internal affairs, respect for sovereignty and friendly cooperation. They are also aware of the fact that the USSR gives all possible support to the idea of a political settlement in Central America and the Caribbean Basin by means of equal dialogue, on the basis of the sovereign right of every people to determine their future without outside interference.

They know, but they resort to crude, clumsy slander. They act in this manner in order to please their U.S. patrons, who do not wish to reconcile themselves to the inexorable growth of the national liberation movement on the continent or to the development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Latin American countries.

Implementing large-scale military and economic support for reactionary dictatorships in the region, the United States is at the same time resorting to overt lies, trying to bamboozle public opinion in Latin America. This is the key, under the direction of Washington's baton, in which the anti-Soviet ruse of EL ESPECTADOR and REPUBLICA was carried out. This provocative newspaper sally has probably broken all the most recent records for juggling facts and for use of the lowest and cheapest propaganda methods. Moreover, such an appearance at the present moment leads one to think that is is part of a new wide-scale provocation against the peoples and progressive regimes of Latin America and the Caribbean Basin being prepared by Washington, and is one of the manifestations of the crusade announced by the President of the United States.

MEDVEDEV PROFILES FUTURE USSR LEADERSHIP

PM272247 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 21 Apr 83 p 18

[Second part of Roy Medvedev article: "Existence of Mythical Beings in Kremlin in Year 2000 Not Foreseeable"]

[Text] In foreign policy the new Soviet leaders will persist along the already known lines, based on the desire to negotiate in favor of detente. However, there will be no question of detente at any price -- only on the basis of strategic and military parity. The other elements will be the strengthening of unity among the socialist parties, the extension of Soviet influence in the Third World, and the development of economic relations with the West. Moreover, it is highly likely that the normalization of relations with China will occur in the eighties.

Difficult Nineties

But the new leaders' principal and most significant role will be that of preparing -- something with which their predecessors did not greatly concern themselves -- the next leadership generation, which will attain power at the beginning of the nineties and with which the USSR will enter the 21st century. The watchword of the stability of the leadership is today coming into conflict with the interests of the state and party. It is necessary not to obstruct -- rather, on the contrary, to encourage -- the promotion of young and competent leaders, helping them to accumulate the necessary experience. The election to the Politburo of 59-year-old Aliyev and that of 53-year-old Ryzhkov to the Secretariat clearly indicate that the new leaders realize the seriousness and importance of this issue.

Many elements clearly indicate that the nineties will be the most difficult decade of the 20th century. The problems connected with arms and the superpowers' rivalry will intensify to the maximum. It will be impossible to disregard some ecological problems, because many forms of violation of the natural balance will threaten mankind's existence. Population growth in the most backward areas of the world will continue. The threat of hunger for hundreds of millions of people in Asia, Africa, and Latin America will increase.

Dramatic Alternative

It is clear that the USSR, with its enormous territory, great natural resources, and its relatively developed economy will experience to a lesser extent the effects of the population explosion, the ecological imbalance, and the lack of raw materials. On the contrary, the Soviet Union could find itself in a better position with respect to the Western countries, which have more advanced technologies but also register very high levels of consumption. This does not mean that the USSR can remain aloof from the profound crisis which the backward countries of the Third World and the highly developed countries of the capitalist world are approaching. An oasis of socialism and prosperity cannot be built in a sea of poverty and despair.

Identikit Picture of Future Leaders

Today it can only be said that there will be another change of leaders in the USSR before the end of the century. It will occur between the eighties and nineties: The leading role will rest with men who are today between 50 and 60 years old or less, and who are already involved at the various levels of the bodies of political, economic, and military leadership. What are their essential features?

1 -- They were all born after the revolution. Their education reflects the limits of Soviet system. They can imagine capitalism only by means of brief visits abroad or reading the Soviet press. However, they are better educated than their predecessors; many of them have graduated from the Higher Party School or the Academy of Social Sciences.

2 -- Almost none of them took part in the war, but they remember it well. It is impossible to create myths about their careers, as could be done about preceding generations' military and political merits. They are therefore better motivated to earn their laurels by resolving the difficult problems of their time. The source of their power will be current activity in the state and economic field, not past activity.

3 -- Some of them remember Stalin from their schooldays, when they were told that he had enormous merits and that they owed him gratitude for their "happy childhood." But they did not work with Stalin or move up in his regime. They must have been deeply influenced by the 20th, 21st and 22d party congresses and by the unmasking of Stalin and many of his colleagues. For instance, Gorbachev joined the party in 1952, gained his university degree in Moscow in 1955, and in 1956 was appointed secretary of the party committee in Stavropol. Ryzhkov joined the party only in 1956, and in 1959 completed his studies at the Uralsk Polytechnic, working at the same time in the Uralmash plant. These men developed outside the stifling atmosphere of the Stalinist terror. As witnesses of the de-Stalinization and of Khrushchev's fall, they must be critical with respect to the party leadership: They are not guided by the dogma according to which "the party is infallible," and according to which the leaders can commit no mistakes or crimes. This could make them more cynical with respect to ideology or weaken their faith in the principles of political conduct.

4 -- Their careers have been rather slow. They held no important posts in either their thirties or forties. Their passage through the front line of political or economic power is beginning only now and will proceed over the next few years. In the two peaceful Brezhnev decades there was a lack of incentives for bringing out the most competent elements. Professional or political talent and ability succumbed to nepotism or local loyalties. The outcome is that many leaders of the state apparatus or party do not represent their generation in the best way. Disillusionment and laxity are rife, but there are also dynamic groups of individuals.

Greater Caution and Restraint

It may also be supposed that the leaders of the nineties will be neither fanatical nor dogmatic. They will be executives, devoid of the self-sacrifice and enthusiasm characteristic of revolutionary periods. They will be technocrats but no democrats: One can only express the timid hypothesis that they will prove more tolerant toward dissidence. Their better training and higher level of education will facilitate discussion and dialogue. Perhaps they will not attempt to replace reason and debate with repression and censorship. It will not yet be a democracy, but the foundations could be laid for transition in the following decades to a more democratic system.

Through that new leadership the conception of socialism will be enriched with an intellectual and emotional content very different from that of the leaders of, say, the twenties. And the same will happen in the perception of capitalism. The new leadership will not behave irrationally with respect to all aspects of the capitalist world. In this way the possibility of economic cooperation with the West will increase.

It may be supposed that the new leaders will be more cautious and restrained in their programs, and will not become infatuated with ill-founded projects, as happened to their predecessors in the sixties and seventies. Even now the xenophobia which characterized many leaders of the past cannot be attributed to Soviet politicians, but this does not mean at all that the future USSR leaders will be easier partners for the West's new leadership.

The movements and ideas expressed by the dissidents in the sixties and seventies will certainly find an echo among the politicians who are now about 50 years old. To what extent it is difficult to say, but the fact that this generation has long been held back in secondary posts has fostered a moderately oppositionist mood in the nineties be influenced? A party official who is now "only" 54 years old, told me a few years ago: "in every society there are people who deviate from the common standards, who think and act differently from the majority. If they are not terrorists and do not embark on the path of violence, they are not dangerous to our society, which has remarkable stability. Retaliation must not be practiced against them. Let them write and say what they lease. We have many means to limit their influence, with press and propaganda methods." This is certainly a reasonable stance, but I do not know whether it is shared by the other leaders of about 50 years of age.

The new USSR leaders will not be nationalists: either Russian or Soviet. The USSR's internal situation and the international situation will foster internationalism and nationalism alike, but it will only be possible to resolve mankind's complex problems by international means. The trend toward integration will prevail over the contrary trend. However, the new leaders will be even arrogant with respect to the superpowerful Soviet Union: The race between socialism and capitalism will remain among the principal aims of their activity.

RECENT LEADER APPEARANCES, ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Bodyul Addresses Lenin Meeting

PM211154 Moscow TRUD in Russian 21 Apr 83 p 1

[TASS report: "Ceremonial Meetings in the Capital"]

[Text] Ceremonial meetings have been held in parts of the capital in honor of the 113th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth.

Reports were delivered at meetings by I.I. Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; M.A. Prokofyev, USSR minister; V.G. Afanasyev, chief editor of PRAVDA: N.A. Petrovichev, first deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; P.K. Luchinskiy, V.N. Sevruk, P.A. Smolskiy, G.S. Strizhov, and R.G. Yanovskiy, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee sections; secretaries of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom; and leaders of a number of central and republic departments, institutions, and organizations.

Chebrikov Awarded Order of Lenin

LD261141 Moscow TASS in English 1108 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 26 TASS -- Viktor Chebrikov, chairman of the State Security Committee, has been awarded the Order of Lenin for "services to the Soviet State and on the occasion of his sixtieth birthday."

Gasanov at Azerbaijan Meeting

GF201958 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0100 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Excerpts] A scientific (?seminar) organized by the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, the Institute of Party History, [words indistinct], the Marxism-Leninism Institute's [word indistinct], and the Azerbaijan [word indistinct] Sciences Academy, was dedicated to Karl Marx's 165th birth and centennial death anniversaries. The seminar was held in [words indistinct] on 18 April. It was opened by Gasan Gasanov, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee [name and title as heard].

Dzhamil Guliyev, doctor of historical sciences and director of the Institute of Party History, addressed the seminar on the theme "Marxism-Leninism Is a Teaching Always Alive and Developing."

The seminar was attended by Szhangir Muslimzade and (Hajibolay Ferdiyev), candidate members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, and (Afram Bashkadyrov), director of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department [name and title as heard].

Grishin at Lenin Mausoleum

PM271029 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 83 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Wreath Laying"]

[Text] A wreath was laid yesterday at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum to mark the 113th anniversary of Vladimir Ilich's birth.

The scarlet ribbon bore the words "To Vladimir Ilich Lenin, From Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Moscow Gorispolkom."

Taking part in the wreath-laying ceremony were V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom; V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom; members and candidate members of Moscow CPSU Gorkom Bureau; leaders of Moscow Soviet, representatives of Moscow rayon party, soviet, and Komsomol organizations; and Communist Party veterans.

A wreath from Moscow CPSU Obkom and Moscow Oblispolkom was also laid.

Kapitonov, Shevardnadze End Conference

PM122219 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 83 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Generalizing Accumulated Experience: All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference"]

[Text] Tbilisi, 9 Apr -- The all-union scientific and practical conference on the subject "On Enhancing the Role of Primary Party Organizations in Developing Working People's Social and Production Activeness, Strengthening Discipline and Improving Work Style" ended here today.

Reports by section leaders generalizing the results of the Communists' creative conversation were heard at the last plenary session. It was emphasized that familiarization with the practice of party work and its profound comprehension will help to enhance the militant capacity of primary party organizations and strengthen party influence on the resolution of production and educational tasks.

The concluding speech was delivered by I.V. Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He pointed out that the holding of the conference is further evidence of the CPSU Central Committee's great attention to the activity of primary party organizations as the basis of our party and the political nucleus of labor collectives.

In assessing its results I would like, above all, to point out that it was filled with profound substance and was businesslike and constructive in nature, the CPSU Central Committee secretary said. Urgent questions of the organizational and ideological educational work of primary party organizations in the light of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and the propositions and conclusions advanced in the speeches of Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, have been examined thoroughly and comprehensively at the conference.

The speeches revealed diverse forms and methods of work on developing working people's social and production activeness, strengthening discipline and reinforcing the influence of party organizations on the life and affairs of labor collectives. At the same time the comrades spoke frankly and self-critically of shortcomings in the work of primary party organizations and in the leadership of them on the part of local party committees and about the problems which still have to be resolved. Many different views were expressed with regard to further improving the activity of low-level party links.

The conference enriches collective experience and provides valuable material for the theory and practice of party building. All party workers and activists will derive from its documents much that is interesting and useful for them. We must see to it that as broad circles of the party aktiv as possible familiarize themselves with them, I.V. Kapitonov pointed out. It is obviously now a question of making the fullest use of everything said here, the accumulated experience and the entire arsenal of means with a view to further raising the standard and improving the style of work and strengthening party influence on resolving economic and political tasks and strengthening order, organization and discipline. It is to be supposed that great, broadly planned work will be carried out locally to realize the results of the conference.

The conference participants emphasized that the successful implementation of the party's leading role in society and the strength of its ties with the masses largely depend on how active primary organizations are. Therefore it is necessary to strive tirelessly to ensure that every primary party organization leads a full and rich life and displays initiative, creativity and lofty principledness in all affairs.

It is important for party organizations to devote daily, unremitting attention to the all possible development of working people's creative initiative and social activeness. This, as Yu.V. Andropov emphasized, "...is a question of the reality of the party's plans and of the growth of its strength and, in the final analysis, it is a guarantee of realizing the program of communist building."

During these days we have had an opportunity to familiarize ourselves directly with the interesting experience of a number of primary party organizations and labor collectives in Georgia. We have all been able to see for ourselves how much the republic party organization has done to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee resolution on Tbilisi Gorkom.

The successes achieved by the republic's working people during the past two 5-year plans in all directions of economic and social development were largely conditioned by the rising standard of party leadership and by a creative approach to the matter.

The exchange of experience will give a new boost to the activation of internal party life life in the local, most mass-based echelon of our party and will help to strengthen organizational and ideological activity in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the 11th 5-Year Plan targets.

The 3 days of the work of the all-union scientific and practical conference have confirmed convincingly that it will be an important stage in the radical improvement of the work of all primary party organizations, E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, said on closing it. The exchange of opinions which has taken place, all the experience of internal party work generalized here and the advice and recommendations given will find concrete, graphic expression in the practical affairs of primary party organizations.

Romanov Opens Lenin Ceremony

PM270951 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 83 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Ceremony Oktyabrskiy"]

[Excerpt] Workers of city and oblast wholly and ardently approve the party's wise domestic and foreign policy and are filled with the aspiration to increase their own contribution to strengthening the motherland's economic and defense might and fulfill the targets and socialist pledges adopted for the current year and for the 5-year plan as a whole.

This was stated at a ceremony to mark the 113th anniversary of the birth of the founder of the Communist Party and Soviet state, Vladimir Ilich Lenin, which was held yesterday in the large Oktyabrskiy concert hall.

The ceremony was opened by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad Party Obkom.

The USSR state anthem resounded majestically throughout the hall.

Those assembled elected with enthusiasm an honorary presidium comprising the Politburo of the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee.

Rudenko, Griskevicius Speeches

LD232347 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Excerpts] An all-union commemorative vigil devoted to the 38th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War began in Lithuania today. Here is a reportage by our correspondent (Elen Kurklatita):

The moment has come for the solemn start of the all-union commemorative vigil in Vilnius. Participants are assembled on the Ploshchad Dvortsa Sporta: representatives of schools, laboring collectives, soldiers, pioneers, and Octoberites.

Opening the commemorative event, Sergey Ignatiyevich Rudenko, Marshal of the Air Force, twice Hero of the Soviet Union and member of the bureau of the central headquarters of the all-union campaign, said:

[Begin recording] Today, the all-union commemorative vigil march sets out throughout the country from Lithuanian soil. From the first days of the march this noble event, which links the young generation of days gone by with the young generation of the present and upcoming days, is becoming an echo of the people's soul in every young soul. [end recording]

A speech was given at the ceremony by Comrade Griskevicius, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania.

Ryzhkov Addresses Gossnab Session

LD231954 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] In Moscow an extended session of the collegium of the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply [Gossnab] has taken place. A report on tasks involved in implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on serious shortcomings in the observance of contractual pledges to supply produce and on heightening the responsibility of ministries, departments, and enterprises in this matter was delivered by Comrade Martynov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of USSR Gossnab. Questions of raising the efficiency of the work of the USSR Gossnab and its organs were considered. This is aimed at tightening discipline in the supply of produce to the national economy and at the strict observance of contractual pledges by ministries, enterprises, and supply organizations in accordance with the requirements of the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum and the instructions of Comrade Andropov. Specific measures to remove shortcomings in this matter were discussed and mapped out. Comrade Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke at the session.

Shevardnadze Addresses Aktiv Session

LD232000 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] Prospects for the development of the vocational technical education system in Georgia and measures to intensify the ideopolitical, moral, and legal education of future workers were discussed in Tbilisi today by participants in the meeting of the republic's party-economic aktiv.

In the report by Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee, and in the speeches made by other participants in the meeting it was noted that in the past decade there has been a marked increase in the authority of the vocational-technical colleges. The changeover of the pupils of vocational-technical colleges to secondary education has contributed to a considerable flow of young people into the college.

Shcherbitskiy at Lenin Ceremony

AU221831 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1700 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Summary] On 22 April at 1230 hours, Comrades Shcherbitskiy, Vatchenko, Gerasimov, Yelchenko, Kachura, Lyashko, Mozgovoy, Sologub, Titarenko, and other Ukrainian Communist Party and Government leaders attended the flower-laying ceremony at the monument to Lenin in Kiev.

A solemn meeting of representatives of party, soviet and public organizations of Kiev and the Soviet army was held in the Ukraina Palace of Culture to commemorate the 113th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. Present in the meeting presidium were Comrades Shcherbitskiy, Vatchenko, Gerasimov, Kachura, Lyashko, Mozgovoy, Sologub, Titarenko, Kapto, Kachalovskiy, Kolomiyets, Mikha, and Pogrebnyak. The solemn meeting was opened by Yelchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Kiev Gorkom first secretary. With great enthusiasm, the meeting participants elected the CPSU Central Committee Politburo with Comrade Andropov, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, at the head, to the honorary presidium. A report on the anniversary was delivered by Kachura, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and secretary [title as heard]. The meeting's participants adopted with great enthusiasm a message of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee. The party anthem, the Internationale, was sung at the end.

Shcherbitskiy at Ukrainian Meeting

LD270550 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] At a plenum of the Ukrainian Central Committee today, there was a discussion on the course of the implementation of the republican special-purpose comprehensive programs and on measures for raising the role of the institutes of the Ukrainian Academy of Science and industries covering specific sectors of the economy in holding tasks of scientific-technical progress. In the report by Comrade Lyashko, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR, and in other speeches, it was noted that the republican special-purpose comprehensive programs had become an important link in scientific-technical progress. The economic effect of research since the beginning of the 5-year plan has been 1.9 million rubles. It was pointed out that the intensification of scientific research and cutting the time taken to assimilate the work done demands constant attention from the party and further concentration of effort and funds.

A speech was made at the plenum by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

Solomentsev Addresses RSFSR Meeting

LD271845 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] A meeting of heads of RSFSR ministries and departments held in the RSFSR Council of Ministers discussed measures to carry out the tasks set by the 18 April CPSU Central Committee session concerning certain practical questions of agricultural development and the implementation of the Food Program. It was noted that there are many shortcomings in the republic's agriculture; some oblasts, krays, and autonomous republics do not fulfill the plans for the production and procurement of agricultural products, and a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes continue to make losses.

The RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture, the republic's Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry and sections of the Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences are instructed to pay particular attention to the elaboration and introduction of zonal and scientifically based systems of arable farming and to the further development of animal husbandry. Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the conference.

Solomentsev at Government Session

LD221329 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] A session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers was held today. It studied the results of the fulfillment of the state plan for the economic and social development of the republic and its budget during the first quarter of the year. It was noted that during the first quarter the working people of the Russian Federation secured further growth in the economy and a rise in the people's well-being. The session was addressed by Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

OFFICIALS RELIEVED OF POSTS; REPLACEMENTS MADE

CPSU CC Candidate Member

PM261217 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 83 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Gratutide for Conscientious Work"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Secretariat has expressed gratitude to Aleksandr Ivanovich Smirnov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, for his conscientious work for the good of the party and the people in connection with his retirement.

Chamber of Commerce Chairman

PM271041 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 17, Apr 83 (Signed to Press 18 Apr 83) p 20

[TASS report: "At USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry Council"]

[Text] A session of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry Council was held 14 April. The council approved B.A. Borisov's request that he be relieved of his duties as chairman of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry Presidium in connection with his retirement.

Ye.P. Pitrovranov was elected chairman of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry Presidium.

Azerbaijan Consumer Services Minister

PM212207 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 12 Apr 83 p 1

["Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree on the Appointment of Comrade A.Yu. Mamedov as Azerbaijan SSR Minister of Consumer Services"]

[Text] The Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees that:

Comrade Aydin Yusub Ogli Memedov be appointed Azerbaijan SSR minister of consumer services.

[Signed] K. Khalilov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Baku, 11 April 1983

Estonian Deputy Premier Saul

PM212203 Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 10 Apr 83 p 1

[Unattributed "Chronicle" report]

[Text] By a decree of 9 April 1983 the Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade Bruno Eduardovich Saul from his duties as deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers in connection with his transfer to other work.

Saul's Biography Provided

PM212204 Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 10 Apr 83 p 1

[Unattributed biographical sketch: "Bruno Eduardovich Saul, Secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee"]

[Text] Comrade B.E. Saul was born in 1932 in the city of Narva into a worker's family. He is an Estonian and has been a member of the CPSU since 1960. He is graduate of Leningrad's Professor M.A. Bonch-Bruyevich Electrical Engineering Communications Institute and an external graduate of the Higher Party School under the CPSU Central Committee. He is a radio communications engineer and Candidate of Economics.

After graduating from the institute he held engineering posts in the system of the Estonian SSR Ministry of Communications in the city of Tartu and Kharyuskiy Rayon from 1956-60. From 1960-66 he was chief of a department in the Estonian SSR Ministry of Communications, chief of the republic radio center, and chief engineer of the republic Ministry of Communications. From 1966-69 he was deputy minister and from 1969-75 minister of communications of the Estonian SSR. In 1975 he was promoted to deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers.

He is a member of the Estonian CP Central Committee and an Estonian SSR Supreme Soviet deputy.

He is the bearer of three orders of the Labor Red Banner, the "Insignia of Honor" order, and a medal. He is a USSR State Prize winner.

Inventors, Rationalizers Society Chairman

PM271511 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS Report: "Society Plenum"]

[Text] A plenum of the Central Council of the All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers was held 26 April. The participants discussed the work experience of the Armenian Republic and Novosibirsk Oblast Councils of the All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers.

The plenum discussed an organizational matter. Ye.I. Tyurin was elected chairman of the Central Council of the All-Union Society of Inventors and Rationalizers.

AZERBAIJAN MARKS LENIN'S BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

GF230956 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Moving on the path laid by great leader and teacher Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the Soviet people, under the guidance of the Communist Party, which Lenin created and developed, are achieving one victory after another. We incorporate all our steps, thoughts and achievements with Lenin's [word indistinct] and thus derive strength and inspiration from his everlasting teachings and recommendations.

In an atmosphere of intensive political activity and under conditions of [words indistinct] resulting from the realization of the recommendations of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November plenum, the workers of Azerbaijan, like the rest of the Soviet peoples, are observing the 113th birth anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the devoted pursuer of the work of philosophers Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, leader of the world proletariat and founder of the Communist Party and first multinational socialist state in the world. On the occasion of this jubilee anniversary, a magnificent meeting was held in Lenin's Palace in Baku yesterday organized by the Baku city party, the Baku Soviet, social organizations of the capital, and the fighters [dovushculeri] of the Baku Garrison. The chairmanship council [riyaset heyeti] was formed by Kyamran (Baburov), Oktay (Baburov), (Herodin) Aliyev, Ziya Yusifzade, (Misan) Mamedov, Fuat Musayev, [name indistinct], Suleyman Tatliyev, Kurban Khalilov, Gasan Gasanov, (Babur) Guseynov, (Khadzybaba Feridiyev), (Ragip Ferdiyev), Dzhangir Muslimzade, and [name indistinct]. Also participating in the council were responsible workers of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee [title as heard] Yuriy (Markvinchen), Fikret Mamedov, (Ayat Musellimov), (Shamil Praktizade), Georgiy (Sheblov) Deputy Chairman of the Soviet State Planning Committee Viktor Biryukov; prominent figures in the field of production; scientific and cultural officials and generals and admirals.

The meeting was opened by the first secretary of the Baku city party committee, (Ragip Sern). The national anthems of the Soviet Union and the Azerbaijan SSR were played. The members of the CPSU Central Committee, under the leadership of Yuriy Andropov, were elected honorary members of the great [words indistinct]. The meeting was addressed by Fuat Musayev, secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. The meeting was later concluded with the participants standing up and singing the party anthem "Internationale."

RSFSR MINISTERS DISCUSS PLAN FULFILLMENT

PM261427 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Apr 83 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers was held 22 April. It examined the results of the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR and the RSFSR State Budget for the first quarter of 1983. N.I. Maslennikov, deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the RSFSR Gosplan; and A.A. Bobrovnikov, RSFSR finance minister, delivered reports on these questions.

RSFSR working people fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum, ensured further growth in the republic's economy and an improvement in the people's prosperity in the first quarter of 1983.

The first quarter's plan for the sale of industrial output was fulfilled by 101.2 percent. The increase in industrial production in comparison with the corresponding period of last year amounted to 4.3 percent, commissioning of fixed capital increased 8.4 percent and labor productivity in industry increased 3.9 percent. Livestock and poultry purchases increased 5 percent, milk purchases 15 percent and egg purchases 4 percent. The plan targets for the volume of output sales in the first quarter were fulfilled by industry in the cities of Moscow and Leningrad and by all the autonomous republics, krays and oblasts excluding Kaluga, Kuybyshev and Chita Oblasts. The RSFSR Ministries of Light Industry and Textile Industry did not fulfill the quarter's plan in terms of this indicator.

Agricultural workers, having basically finished preparing seeds and equipment, have begun the spring sowing. Field work is being carried out at a fast pace in many of the republic's regions.

The implementation of the program to improve the people's living standard continues. The average monthly wages of workers and employees increased 3 percent in comparison with the first quarter of last year, retail trade turnover increased 1.8 percent and the volume of sales of consumer services to the population increased 5.3 percent. On the basis of state capital investments a total of 5.3 million square meters of housing has been commissioned.

At the same time, certain shortcomings were noted at the RSFSR Council of Ministers session. The production plan for a number of important types of industrial products was not fulfilled. This includes chemical fibers and yarns, commercial timber, slate, knitted underwear and outerwear, leather footwear, washing machines and certain other products.

Pledges for deliveries of products taking account of contracts and orders were underfulfilled. These pledges were fulfilled particularly unsatisfactorily by enterprises of the RSFSR Ministries of Light Industry, the Textile Industry, the Construction Materials Industry and the Fuel Industry.

There were shortcomings in fulfilling the targets for profits, reducing the prime cost of output and saving material resources, in assimilating and utilizing production capacities and in the work of motor transport enterprises.

The contract work plan was substantially underfulfilled, particularly for agriculture and the sectors of industry associated with it, and the targets for commissioning many production capacities and projects were not fulfilled.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers obliged RSFSR ministers and department leaders, autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms and oblispolkoms, guided by the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee May and November (1982) plenums and by the instructions of Y.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on questions of improving the management of the economy and the style and methods of management and strengthening control over the execution of adopted decisions, to implement measures to ensure the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan targets and the socialist pledges adopted by labor collectives for 1983, to further strengthen intensification and enhance social production efficiency and to improve the quality of work, proceeding here from the need to impart a stable nature to the trend which became apparent in the first quarter toward improving the main economic indicators.

Special attention was drawn to the fulfillment of targets for improving labor productivity, to the further strengthening of state, labor and plan discipline and to the unconditional fulfillment of contractual pledges for output deliveries.

The RSFSR Ministry of Agriculture, the RSFSR Ministry of Fruits and Vegetable Farming, the RSFSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture, other ministries and departments of the agroindustrial complex, autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayisopokoms and oblispolkoms are entrusted with carrying out spring field work and crop tending on schedule and to a high standard, making more efficient use of equipment, fertilizers and other material resources allocated to agriculture and ensuring higher livestock productivity and the comprehensive and timely preparation of kolkhozes and sovkhozes to gather the harvest and procure fodder.

Construction ministries, ministries and departments, autonomous republic councils of ministers and client soviet ispolkoms are obliged to take additional measures to assimilate capital investments and to commission on schedule the projects due for completion this year, devoting special attention to the unconditional fulfillment of the set targets for commissioning apartment blocks and social and consumer projects.

The attention of leaders of soviet and economic organs was drawn to the need to fulfill and overfulfill the production targets for consumer goods and considerably improve their quality, to improve trade services and to ensure growth in the consumer services provided for the population.

The session was addressed by S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM SESSION HELD

LD271708 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] We begin with information on the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session held today. It was noted that the necessary measures are being taken to implement the recommendations by the standing commissions and of the proposals by deputies of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet aimed at increasing social production, improving the economic mechanism, eliminating shortcomings in individual industries and strengthening state, labor, and plan discipline.

It was also noted that certain management bodies are still slowly implementing the proposals and observations of the standing commissions of deputies that were forwarded at the sixth RSFSR Supreme Soviet session in discussing the republic's plan and budget for the current year. The relevant decision was adopted.

The session discussed the Krasnoyarsk Kray Soviet of People's Deputies work to ensure observation of the law in the activity of internal affairs organs in examining citizens' complaints on matters of maintaining law and order. The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium adopted the relevant decision.

RESOLUTION ON ECONOMIC CONTRACTS ADOPTED

IZVESTIYA Report

PM211342 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Apr 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, in conformity with the tasks defined by the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum on enhancing the efficiency of the economy, have adopted a resolution on the question of the observance of contract commitments for output deliveries and of increasing the responsibility of ministries, departments, and enterprises in this matter.

The resolution notes that, with the present-day scale of social production and the breadth of production sharing and specialization, stable economic ties and strict fulfillment by enterprises and organizations of output delivery targets within the prescribed volume and range are one of the most important conditions for further development and efficient functioning of the national economy as a whole and at all levels.

Many associations and enterprises are coping successfully with supplies of output to consumers in accord with agreed orders and contracts. These include the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine, the I.E. Yegorov Railcar Building Plant, the Lenin Komsomol Motor Vehicle Plant, the Polimir Production Association, the Minsk Motor Plant, the Tselinograd Agricultural Machine Building PLant, and others. This is being ensured to a considerable extent by a high standard of production and labor organization, strict observance of state and production discipline, high responsibility of leading cadres, development of socialist competition among subcontractors and purposeful party organization organizational and political work.

At the same time there are still considerable shortcomings in output supply discipline. A significant number of associations and enterprises are failing to fulfill their contract commitments to consumers in full. This applies particularly to the enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy; the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry; the Ministry of the Chemical Industry; the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building; and the Ministry of Power Machine Building. As a result the balance of plans is upset, available production potential is not fully used, stoppages occur, the growth of labor productivity and production efficiency is held back, and labor discipline in collectives is weakened.

A number of ministries underestimate the significance of contract discipline, exercise little control over its observance and provide little help to labor collectives in overcoming shortcomings in this matter. Certain enterprises often produce unordered output, on which material resources have been expended, but which frequently does not sell. At times consumers approach the determination of their requirements without proper responsibility and place orders for output which they subsequently refuse. Often ministries and enterprises display a narrow departmental and localist attitude and ship output as a priority to enterprises in their own sector or region to the detriment of contract commitments and coproduced supplies.

Lack of smoothness in the working of many enterprises as well as interruptions in the delivery of output to consumers due to transport organizations has an influence on the prompt fulfillment of contract delivery commitments.

When drawing up their production plans the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gossnab and ministries sometimes fail to ensure that they are balanced with material and technical resources or that producers are promptly informed of output production and distribution targets.

Tolerating the practice of revising production plans downwards and amending them to actual program fulfillment has a negative effect on supply discipline. These revisions of annual and quarterly plans are often carried out without account of the set output delivery targets, and this leads to breaches of economic ties between enterprises.

The fulfillment of plan targets for production to meet orders and of commitments to deliver to customers within the set schedules output of the appropriate quality has not yet become the main criterion for assessing the results of associations and enterprises economic activity. The existing system of bonuses and the system of forming material incentive funds in production collectives are insufficiently linked with the observance of contract commitments. Certain party and soviet organs at local level do not always monitor deliveries of output properly. Economic cadres are not being sufficiently educated in a spirit of state and plan discipline and a rational and thrifty attitude to the use of material, labor, and financial resources.

The resolution emphasizes that the introduction of strict order and discipline in the observance of contract output supply commitments is one of the most important tasks of economic, party, and soviet organs and is a decisive condition for implementing the party's adopted course of intensively developing the economy and enhancing its efficiency. The fulfillment of contract deliveries must be one of the chief indicators of the activity of sector ministries, production collectives, and their leaders.

Practical work on this question must be strictly governed by the demands of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and the instructions of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the resolute intensification of the struggle against any breaches of party, state, and labor discipline. The nonfulfillment of contracted output deliveries must be regarded as a grave breach of plan and state discipline.

The attention of ministries and departments is drawn to the fact that they bear full responsibility for the fulfillment of the set schedule for output deliveries. Ministry collegiums and ministers personally are required to step up the monitoring of work by dependent enterprises, to take effective measures for the prompt and complete fulfillment of contract deliveries and the fulfillment of intersector coproduction commitments, and not to tolerate the production of output which is not ordered and in demand and the use of material resources other than as specified.

Ministry and department party committees are required to raise the personal responsibility of Communists in the central apparatus for the fulfillment of party and government decisions on strengthening output supply discipline and to give a principled assessment of cases where departmental narrowness and local preferential treatment show themselves.

The resolution notes the need to intensify organizational work in strengthening labor and production discipline and to couple it directly with the implementation of plan targets and contract commitments, this being governed by the fact that the work of all the country's labor collectives forms a close economic link and that disruption of supplies at one level distrubs the production rhythm of allied enterprises.

Party organizations must make fuller use of their right to monitor administrative activity, persistently increase in this matter the role of labor collectives and the responsibility of each enterprise worker for fulfilling production targets and official duties, and conduct ideological educational work in teams, sections, and shops in a more purposeful and instructive way.

The USSR Gosplan and the USSR Gossnab are required to take additional measures to improve planning and the baiancing of production volumes with material and technical resources and to eliminate expeditiously shortcomings in developing the sectors which appear in the course of fulfilling the plan. They are required to provide for the creation of necessary reserves of production capacities and material and technical resources when drawing up long-term and annual plans, and to ensure absolute observance of the prescribed schedules for developing production, material, and technical supply plans and the prompt channeling of those schedules to ministries, departments and union republic councils of ministers.

The USSR Gosplan and the USSR Gossnab are expected to intensify their monitoring of the economical and rational use of material resources, the substantiated determination by the customer of fuel and raw and semifinished material requirements, as well as of requests for the manufacture and supply of products.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have requested the USSR Gossnab to enhance the efficiency of work aimed at strengthening the discipline of output supplies in the national economy and strict observance of contract commitments by ministries, enterprises, and supply and selling organizations; to raise the standard of the organization of country's material and technical supply; and to study resources in depth and make more efficient use of them. Attention is drawn to the need to respond keenly and promptly to instances where preference is given to narrow departmental and regional interests and where resources are diverted for nonplan needs.

The resolution points out the inadmissibility of unwarranted breaches of production ties between suppliers and consumers. It is recommended that the USSR Gossnab implement in concert with the ministries and departments additional measures for further extending direct, long-term economic ties between enterprises; stopping nonrational shipments of freight and improving the system of attaching consumers to suppliers; that the role and responsibility of the USSR Gossnab territorial organs for fulfillment of enterprises' output supply plans, especially to consumers in other economic regions, as well as for the prompt provision of enterprises' and organizations' material and technical resources through bases, warehouses, and stores, be increased; and that more help be afforded to suppliers to sell their output to small-scale consumers.

The USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gossnab, the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, and the USSR Ministry of Finance are instructed to prepare proposals to increase the economic responsibility of industrial ministries, supply organs, and associations and enterprises for nonfulfillment of supply plans and that of transport organizations for shipment plans. Material stimulation of production collectives must be more closely linked with their ensuring of full and expeditious fulfillment of contracts and orders.

The union republic CP Central Committees and Councils of Ministers and party kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms and raykoms are required to be more exacting toward economic leaders for prompt and complete fulfillment by associations and enterprises of contractual supplies and commitments and to put a stop in resolute fashion to occurences of downward revision of production plans. Instances of nonfulfillment of contract commitments as well as those where narrow departmental and regional preference occur must be regarded as a gross breach of state and plan discipline.

Party, economic and soviet organs, and trade union and Komsomol organizations must, in the practical work of organizing and directing socialist competition, pay more attention to observance of discipline in producing output according to orders and delivering according to contracts, to strenthening the interdependence of allied enterprises, and to the universal introduction of the work experience of pacesetting collectives. They must consider the fulfillment of contract commitments for supplying output within the set schedules as the most important indicator when summing up results and awarding Challenge Red Banners and monetary bonuses to winners.

Newspaper and journal editorial boards and radio and television are required to deal regularly with the work of associations and enterprises which have achieved high results in fulfilling contract orders and deliveries to illustrate advanced experience as well as shortcomings in this matter in an accessible and instructive way and to be persistent in increasing the effectiveness of published material.

Contract Observance Stressed

PM271025 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 26 Apr 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Delivery Discipline"]

[Text] The all-around consolidation of plan discipline and the precise fulfillment of contract commitments are a guarantee of the smooth running of production, the enhancement of its effectiveness, and the successful fulfillment of this year's plan and the 5-year plan as a whole. The measures taken since the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum are bearing fruit. This is convincingly borne out by the results of industry's work in the first quarter.

Industrial workers exceeded the quarter's plan for output sales by 2 percent. Output volume increased 4.7 percent and labor productivity 3.9 percent. These increases are 50 percent higher than envisaged in the year's plan and are almost double those achieved in the first quarter of last year. Other indicators have also improved: There has been an increase in output for articles in the top quality category, the materials-intensiveness and prime cost of output have been reduced, and profit has risen. Scientific and technical progress has been accelerated, and over 700 new types of industrial output have been assimilated and begun to be produced.

A course is being persistently and consistently steered toward intensifying the saving of fuel and energy resources, improving the level of mechanization of labor, and supplying the population better with basic foodstuffs, and cultural, consumer, and domestic goods. The production of economical types of metal output, industrial robots, and metal cutting machine tools with numerical program control and of the "processing center" type increased particularly markedly in the last quarter.

"It is important that this observable tendency toward an improvement in basic economic indicators should be made a steady one." Yu.V. Andropov pointed out, addressing the 18 April CPSU Central Committee conference. The steps which have already been taken and which are being developed to improve the economic mechanism and to create economic conditions encouraging labor collectives to increase output and improve its quality should be directed toward this goal.

Special attention should be paid to enterprises which did not completely fulfill their plans in the last quarter. For instance, fewer synthetic resins and plastics, chemical yarns and electric motors, knitted articles, and leather footwear were produced than planned.

Individual associations and enterprises failed to ensure the labor productivity growth planned for them for the quarter and reduced the prime cost of output by less than planned. A number of targets for implementing scientific and technical programs were not fulfilled either.

These shortcomings can be entirely eliminated. It is essential to galvanize the fulfillment of measures to intensify production, improve the organization of labor, and strengthen discipline and order. This is the determining year for the entire 5-year plan as a whole. And the party is urging that action be taken in all sectors of the national economy and that the prescribed targets be striven for vigorously and persistently.

The prime duty of every enterprise is to effect deliveries in accordance with contracts and adopted schedules. In the last quarter the largest number of violations of delivery discipline occurred at enterprises and associations of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of the Coal Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the Minister of Power and Machine Building, the Ministry of Power Machine Building, and the Ministry of Timber, Pulp and Paper and Wood Processing Industry. Ministry and department party committees must enhance the personal responsibility of Communists in the central apparatus for every violation of delivery discipline. It is necessary to resolutely halt the practice of a narrow departmental and localistic approach toward the execution of orders with priority given to enterprises of one's "own" department or rayon -- to the detriment of the contract concluded. These cases must be viewed as gross violations of state and plan discipline and must be given a principled assessment.

USSR Gosplan and Gossnab workers are called on to take additional steps to improve the balance between production volumes and material and technical resources and to step up monitoring of the validity of stated needs for fuel, raw and semifinished materials, and claims for the production and supply of output. Material and technical supply organs are required to improve supplies to production, to study the need for resources in greater depth and to maneuver these resources more efficiently. It is essential to react promptly and keenly to instances of departmentalism and localistic tendencies and the diversion of resources for unplanned needs and to prevent unjustified disruptions of economic ties between suppliers and consumers.

The fulfillment of the deliveries plan, the CPSU Central Committee, and USSR Council of Ministers resolution points out, must be the basic criterion in assessing the activity of sector ministries, production collectives, and their leaders. This must be considered the most important indicator in summing up the results of socialist competition and awarding Challenge Red Banners and money prizes to the sinners. Party committees and soviet and economic organs must raise by every means the exactingness displayed toward economic cadres for the on-schedule and complete fulfillment of delivery plans and resolutely put a stop to instances cases of lowering plan targets.

The success of the matter is decided primarily in the labor collective. For instance, at the Kotovo 50-Letiya SSSR Plant it has been established that the most important end result is the fulfillment of the plan for deliveries of output of the prescribed mix within the deadlines stipulated in economic contracts. The party organization's organizational and educational work is subordinated to this and it is the main indicator in summing up competition results and rewarding winners. And today almost every one of the 3,700 consumers of this plant's output receives its order precisely on time.

There are similar examples of skillful mobilization of the collective to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of contract commitments in every sector and every city. The experience of the best must be disseminated persistently and purposefully. This work must be headed by party committees and Soviet and economic organs, which are called on to enhance the role and importance of contract discipline, step up monitoring of its observance and seek to ensure that the deliveries plan becomes the law for every collective.

DECISION ON SIBERIAN POWER INDUSTRY VIEWED

LD271759 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow April 27 TASS -- TASS Commentator Petr Lidin writes:

The Soviet Government has taken the decision which is bound to ensure a high place of development of the power industry of Siberia in 1983-1985 and in a period up to 1990. The decision sets concrete assignments for the commissioning of new energy generating capacities, for the construction of electric transmission lines.

Siberia's power industry has been developing at a priority rate for more than 25 years now. Hydroelectric power stations with a total capacity of 9.5 million kilowatts are functioning, for instance, on the Siberian river of Angara. The 6 million kilowatt Krasnoyarsk Hydroelectric Power Station is functining on the Yenisei Rover. The Sayano-Shushenskaya Hydroelectric Power Plant is generating electric current and is simultaneously being brought to a capacity of 6.4 million kilowatts. The hydroelectric power industry now accounts for more than half of the capacities of the joint power grid of Siberia.

The decision of the Council of Ministers of the USSR envisages the commissioning in a period up to 1990 of both new energy generating units at the existing hydroelectric power stations and the commissioning of the first units of the stations now being built. The Boguchansk station is to produce electric current in the next few years. This is the last hydroelectric power station out of a whole series which are to fully rely on the energy resources of the Angara River.

But the power industry of Siberia is not only hydroelectric power stations. In the near future Siberia will become the region with the USSR's biggest thermal power stations. A whole series of such stations are to be built specifically near quarries of the Kansk-Achinsk brown coal basin. The first of these stations, Berezovskaya 1, is already under construction. It is planned to build there up to ten big thermal electric power stations, with a capacity of 6.4 million kilowatts each.

Energy, generated in Siberia on the basis of cheap coal, will be transmitted to consumers to other parts of the country. The decision envisages the construction of high and superhigh voltage electric transmission lines. More than 2,000 kilometres of electric transmission lines of 500,000 volts and 1.15 million volts are to be built.

The government's decision also envisages various social measures in areas of construction of electric power stations and electric transmission lines. Well-appointed dwelling houses with a total flooring of more than a million square metres are to be built for power industry workers in Siberia in the next three years.

DEATH OF AIR MARSHAL KRASOVSKIY REPORTED

Obituary Released

LD250912 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 24 Apr 83

[From the Vremya Newscast]

[Text] Air Marshal Stepan Akhimovich Krasovskiy, a participant in the Civil War and the Great Patriotic War, has died aged 85 following a prolonged illness.

The obituary, signed by prominent military chiefs, says:

Stepan Akhimovich Krasovskiy's high combat qualities and organizational talent were clearly displayed during the Great Patriotic War as commander of aviation formations. In the post-War period, Stepan Akhimovich Krasovskiy commanded the Air Force in a number of military okrugs, and was head of the Gagarin Air Force Academy.

The Communist Party and the Soviet state highly valued Stepan Akhimovich Krasovskiy's services to the motherland. He was awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union, and he was awarded many Soviet orders and medals.

The bright memory of Stepan Akhimovich Krasovskiy, true son of the Communist Party and the Soviet people, will remain for ever in our hearts, the obituary says.

Signatories Indicated

PM261134 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Apr 83 First Edition p 3

[Krasovskiy Obituary]

[Excerpts] Marshal of Aviation Stepan Akimovich Krasovskiy, participant in the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars and eminent Soviet military leader, has died in his 86th year after a long illness. He devoted all his conscious life to selflessly serving the socialist motherland and the great cause of the Communist Party, which he joined in 1918.

S.A. Krasovskiy was born into a peasant family in the village of Glukhi in Mogilev Oblast in 1897.

[Signed] D.F. Ustinov, N.V. Ogarkov, Y.G. Kulikov, S.I. Sokolov, A.A. Yepishev, N.I. Savinkin, V.F. Tolubko, V.I. Petrov, A.I. Koldunov, P.S. Kutakhov, S.G. Gorshkov, K.S. Moskalenko, S.K. Kurkotkin, V.M. Shabanov, N.F. Shestopalov, A.T. Altunin, I.N. Shkadov, L.L. Batekhin, A.P. Yefimov, G.P. Skorikov, V.V. Reshetnikov, S.V. Golubev, V.Z. Skubilin, V.S. Loginov, N.G. Shishkov, A.I. Volkov, A.I. Bukov, V.N. Dutov, S.I. Rudenko, A.I. Pokryshkin, D.D. Lelyushenko, G.V. Zimin, Ye.Ya. Savitskiy, A.P. Silantyev, N.M. Skomorokhov, N.S. Skripko, N.P. Dagayev, I.N. Kozhedub, I.M. Moroz, I.D. Podgornyy, V.V. Filippov, A.F. Kovachevish, V.A. Korobeynikov, L.D. Filchenko

LEADERS MOUNT HONOR GUARD FOR P.I. YEFIMOV

PM151055 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Apr 83 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "On the last Journey"]

[Excerpts] On 14 April the Soviet soldiers and the capital's working people attended the last journey of Colonel General Pavel Ivanovich Yefimov, outstanding political worker of the USSR Armed Forces and veteran of the Great Patriotic War who was, for ever 16 years from 1958, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

Mounting a guard of honor were Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; USSR Deputy Defense Ministers Chief Marshal of Aviation P.S. Kutakhov, Marshal of Engineering Troops N.F. Shestopalov, and Army General I.N. Shkadov; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, first deputy chief of USSR Armed Forces General Staff; Army General A.I. Gribkov, chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; Col Gen A.S. Zheltov, chairman of the Soviet Committee of War Veterans; and marshals of troop categories, generals, admirals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

OBITUARY OF FORMER BALTIC FLEET COMMANDER

PM141029 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Apr 83 First Edition p 4

[Unattributed obituary of N.M. Kharlamov]

[Excerpts] Admiral (Ret) Nikolay Mikhaylovich Kharlamov has died in his 78th year after a grave and prolonged illness. A loyal son of the Soviet people who devoted himself completely to selfless service to the motherland and the cause of the Communist Party, to which he had belonged since 1925, has departed this life.

N.M. Kharlamov was born on 19 December 1905 in the city of Zhukovka, Bryansk Oblast, into the family of a railroad worker.

During the Great Patriotic War N.M. Kharlamov was employed in diplomatic work. In postwar years he commanded the Baltic Fleet and held leading posts in the central apparatus of the Navy and USSR Defense Ministry.

[Signed] D.F. Ustinov, A.A. Yepishev, S.G. Gorshkov, A.I. Sorokin, P.N. Medvedev, P.I. Smirnov, V.N. Chernavin, G.A. Bondarenko, P.G. Kotov, G.A. Kuznetsov, L.V. Mizin, V.G. Novikov, A.M. Kosov, I.M. Kapitanets, I.F. Alikov, A.S. Zheltov, V.M. Grishanov, S.Ye. Zakharov, K.A. Stalbo, N.A. Torik, V.A. Sychev.